Weather

Overcast, rainy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 73.6 and the minimum 66.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 82.7 and 63.1.

The China Press

大陸報

The Mail Box

MAHS for America-Europe, Str. Nanking, June 29.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Dilwara, July 5.
FROM America and Europe Str. Kashima Maru, June 28.
From Europe and way ports, Str. Dilwara, June 30.

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TUCHUN WANG TO LOSE HUPEH JOB, PEKING DECIDES

Action To Be Taken Because Of Failure To Curb Looters

WHO'LL BE SUCCESSOR?

Protesting Delegation Wins Fight, Despite Strong Opposition

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, June 23.—The Central Government today definitely decided to abolish General Wang Chan-yuan's rank of Tuchun of Hupeh and to abolish his title as High Inspecting General as well. He will remain in office pending further action. A Presidential mandate putting this decision into force will be issued in a few days, it was said.

Hupeh residents who petitioned for Wang's removal and submitted the evidence on which the action was taken, did not call at the Cabinet office today as they did not expect any action would be taken before tomorrow.

Discussion in political circles today centered on Wang's successor as High Inspecting General and it was generally agreed that the Government wants to put General Wu Pei-fu in the place. General Wu already has his soldiers near Wuchang having sent them there at the request of General Tsao Kun.

Results of today's action by the Government may be of far greater importance than the mere removal of one of the three super-Tuchuns. It may mean a test of strength between the Government and General Chang Tso-lin who has been dictating rather strongly since his visit to the Capital.

GIRL WHO HELPED FIND CURE FOR LEPROSY IS HERE

Miss Ruth Wood, Chemist In U. S. Health Service, Is Shanghai Visitor

Miss Ruth Wood, civil service chemist of the United States Public Health Service, who has been in the front line of the great battle with the dread disease of leprosy and who has taken an active part in evolving what now has come to be held a positive cure for the disease, is in Shanghai for a brief visit on her way to Peking.

The greatest recent discoveries in the centuries-old search for a cure for leprosy were made in the past two years in the laboratories of the University of Hawaii at Honolulu and it was in these laboratories that Miss Wood, as an assistant to Dr. Arthur L. Dean, carried forward with her own hands the tedious intricate research work that at length was crowned with success. Doctor Dean is professor of chemistry and President of the University of Hawaii.

HOW WORK BEGAN

It was upon the suggestion of Dr. Harry T. Hollmann, an assistant surgeon of the United States Health Service at Honolulu, that the research work with chaulmoogra oil was undertaken at Honolulu about two years ago. It had been known for years that chaulmoogra oil possessed curative properties in the treatment of leprosy, but until the discoveries were made at Honolulu its use was attended by results that were in no way uniform and the percentage of cures was almost negligible. In former years in the leper colony of the Island of Molokai of the Hawaiian group, in India, the Philippines, Costa Rica, Virgin Island and other centers where the disease was being treated chaulmoogra oil and a number of its derivitives were employed with varying results.

It was found that a percentage of the cases so treated responded favorably and the purpose of the research undertaken at the University of Hawaii was to find if possible and isolate the curative property contained in chaulmoogra oil.

TESTS WITH PATIENTS

As the research work went forward continuous tests were made with patients at the Kalihi Leper Receiving Station in Honolulu and at the leper colony nearby on the Island of Molokai. The result of this work has been that up to the present 200 victims of the disease in Hawaii have been cured and have been given their liberty while the results of treatment with the product of the University of Hawaii laboratories

(Continued on Page 4)

Beauty Verdict Goes To A Canadian Girl

Miss Allison McBain

MISS Allison McBain, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, who was selected by Cole Phillips, the noted artist, as the most beautiful girl in New York university circles. The selection was made at a beauty contest held by musical clubs in New York. Mr. Phillips said he could not resist choosing Miss McBain because she was so "drawable."

BANK DIRECTORS HOSTS AT TIFFIN TO PRESSMEN

"Cotton Trust Bank Of Shanghai" Plans Trade Extension

The organisation committee of the newly organised "Cotton Trust Bank of Shanghai" were hosts at a tiffin at the Yih Tse Hsiang Hotel yesterday, complimentary to the Chinese and foreign press representatives of the city. Mr. Zee Pin-we, chairman of the committee, acted as toastmaster, and in a brief speech he outlined the organisation plan and spoke of the aims the new financial institution hopes to accomplish.

In his address Mr. Zee paid a high tribute to the Chinese and foreign newspapers of Shanghai, and attributed to them a great share of the credit for making Shanghai one of the leading commercial cities of the world.

"It is an indisputable fact," Mr. Zee said, "that the press bears the closest relations to commerce, and, indeed, it is due to the dissemination of the news of the world that the commercial intercourse between China and foreign countries has advanced with such great strides during recent years.

"The cotton yarn business of China has of late assumed great dimensions. New mills have started and spindles of existing mills increased. There is, however, a much-felt want in this important trade and, that is, a bank devoted to the study of its needs. With the object of supplying this want, my colleagues, nearly all of whom are members of the cotton yarn trade and I have joined hands in the organisation of this Cotton Trust Bank of Shanghai.

"In addition to the usual banking functions which it will undertake, the chief feature of its business will be, in the first place, to promote the cotton yarn trade, and secondly to develop other industries. It is our ambition to extend our operations to foreign countries by the exchange not only of commodities but also of experience.

"The capital of this Bank is represented by the modest figure of $5,000,000.00 divided into 100,000 shares of $50.00 each. All these shares are subscribed by the promoters and that is why no preliminary meeting will be held. In conformity with the articles of association, one quarter of the capital has already been paid up and another quarter will become payable upon the commencement of business with the balance to be called in as from time to time the business of this bank may require."

Following Mr. Zee there were speeches by Mr. George Lloyd, publisher of Lloyd's Weekly; Mr. Zau Zung-huai, editor of the Republican Daily News; Mr. Arthur West, representing THE CHINA PRESS, and Mr. C. M. Kuang, one of the leading cotton yarn manufacturers of the city.

Messrs. Francis Zia and Jabin Hsu acted as interpreters.

PLAN COMPLETE FOR EVACUATION OF UPPER SILESIA

French Reparation Experts Return From German Capital

NOW IN FINAL PHASE

Whole Question "To Enter Into Realm Of Practical Understanding"

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, June 24.—According to a Berlin message, the Vossische Zeitung states that Baron von Marzham (?), on his return from his mission of truce to Upper Silesia, has informed the German Government that an agreement has been arrived at between Major-General Sir William Heneker and General Hoefer with reference to the evacuation of Upper Silesia, the details of which will be left to the Inter-Allied Commission.

Paris, June 24.—The two French experts, M. Checon (?) and M. Charles Lefevre, returned to Paris on Thursday on the completion of their mission to Berlin on the subject of reparations. The problems which constituted the principle object of their journey were related to the method of payment and the price of the goods to be supplied by Germany.

The German Government has notified that the German delegate to the Brussels Reparations Conference will arrive in Paris on Monday, accompanied by a special representative of the Reichstag. The reparations question will thus enter next week the stage of a practical understanding.

TRAIN DERAILED BY SINN FEINERS, TROOPERS KILLED

Bombs Placed Under Cars Bearing Soldiers From North

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 24.—It is officially stated that three troopers of the Tenth Hussars as well as a railway guard have been killed, 20 soldiers injured, and 30 horses killed through the derailing of a train between Adavoyle and Dundalk, in County Louth, this morning.

The train was one of three which were conveying from Belfast to Dublin the troops who were on duty at the opening of the Ulster Parliament, at which the Tenth Hussars formed the King's escort.

It appears that a portion of the line had been removed and bombs placed in the gap. The engine and leading coaches jumped the gap without injury, but the bombs exploded under several coaches, some of which crashed over an embankment, burying many of the soldiers and horses in the debris.

A relief train with doctors and nurses has proceeded to the scene of the disaster.

The scene of the outrage is on the border of Ulster, where there are many Sinn Feiners.

Washington, June 24.—The Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Edwin Denby) has administered a public reprimand to Admiral Sims on account of his recent speech in London on the Irish situation.

Some Lid!

AN Egyptian turban of white marabout silk self-trimmed with marabout pompons. The hat, created by Joseph of New York, is made of the new fabric "marabout silk" which is a composition of Louisiana swamp grass and real silk.

America's Sheep King A United States Senator

A MEMBER of the United States Senate, a millionaire and sheep king of America at forty-three, is the enviable accomplishment of Robert N. Stanfield, Republican, of Oregon. Senator Stanfield took his seat in the Upper House on March 4. Mr. Stanfield's father was a pioneer in California and Oregon and at his death eleven children were left to be cared for. Young Stanfield, he was then but a boy, left school to run the ranch for his mother. He tried cattle and then sheep, and today he is a millionaire. Senator Stanfield has been in Oregon politics since 1913. It is said that the sheep on the Senator's own range number 200,000 in a single season, with 400,000 to 600,000 purchased from other growers.

VLADIVOSTOK IN STATE OF CHAOS, JAPANESE AVER

Merkuloff Unable To Relieve Situation, Tokio Reports

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, June 23.—Vladivostok is in a condition of chaos, according to telegrams that have been received by the Japanese Legation from Tokio, and the Merkuloff Government is not doing anything, or is unable to do anything to relieve the situation. The Government is at present carrying on negotiations with Semenoff; and Semenoff, having realised the opposition that exists against him is remaining aboard his boat in the harbor. The key to the situation seems to be the National Assembly, whose members in general are not taking part in the general affairs, and it is said that whichever of the three parties, Semenoff, Merkuloff, and Bolgelioff, gets the backing of this group will be able to put through a Government in Vladivostok.

The Merkuloff Government is not doing very well. It has at the moment only the support of the Kappelite troops, or perhaps only a part of the Kappelite troops, a majority of the Anti-socialist group, and some conservatives, and in addition the union that they tried to effect with the Far Eastern Republic Democratic League of Peasants and Workers has fallen through.

Semenoff, himself, seems to be in bad shape, inasmuch as he is trying to borrow money from the Merkuloff Government. Moreover he found so much opposition to his landing in Vladivostok, four elements, the Japanese High Command, the Merkuloff Government, the Municipality of Vladivostok, and the people themselves, all objecting to him very strongly that he has remained aboard his boat in the harbor and is carrying on his negotiations with the Merkuloff group from that place of safety.

The remaining group in Vladivostok is that of Bolgelioff, who have adopted an attitude of watchful waiting. This party seems to have the support of some of the Kapellite troops and some of the members of the National Assembly, but the fact that this body is carefully paying little attention to politics, its support does not count for much at the moment.

But it is believed that the National Assembly is the key to the situation, and whichever of the three groups is able to secure its support will be able to put up and keep up a government in Vladivostok. The telegrams state also that the Japanese are pursuing a policy of strict neutrality.

Chinese Envoy Called To Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 24.—Mr. Fan Chi-kuang, the Consul-General at Vladivostok, is on his way to Peking, and will arrive within a few days. The object of Mr. Fan's visit is to make a report to the Government on the new conditions at Vladivostok and in the Maritime Province.

FORTY DEGREES ARE CONFERRED AT ST. JOHN'S

Premier Educational Institution Celebrates Forty-Second Commencement

ADDRESSES ARE GIVEN

Dr. Hawks Pott, Rev. A. Rowland And Dr. Yui Are Speakers

Forty degrees, three of which honorary, were conferred yesterday at the 42nd annual commencement of St. John's University, China's foremost educational institution. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the university, officiated at the exercises.

Besides the president's annual report, speeches were delivered by the Rev. A. Rowland, pastor of the Union Church and Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., who was also one of the recipients of the honorary degree conferred yesterday. Mr. Rowland spoke on "The Inner and Outer Life," while Mr. Yui's topic was "Points to be Emphasised in the Development of Education in China."

The other two gentlemen given honorary degrees by the university in recognition of their services to China were Dr. C. C. Wang, of the Ministry of Communications, who was represented by Mr. F. Y. Chang, and Prof. Robert McNutt McElroy "in absentia." The latter was the first exchange professor to China sent by the American Government in 1916-17. He lectured on constitutional government in the United States and Europe.

PICTURESQUE PROCESSION

The program for the exercises began with the usual picturesque academic procession headed by the alumni and including the graduating class, the guests speakers and members of the faculty. After the procession had filed itself into the main hall, the Rev. W. P. Roberts pronounced the invocation and the president delivered his annual message.

Prizes were then distributed and degrees conferred. After the delivery of the two principal speeches, the program was concluded with the singing of the national athem.

Among those present at the function were Mr. C. F. Hsu, the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, United States Consul-General; Mr. Y. S. Ziar, member of the advisory board of the Municipal Council; Dr. T. K. M. Siao, former president of the St. John's Alumni Association; Drs. Waysung and William New; Mr. W. W. Lockwood of the Y.M.C.A.; the Rev. Jonn Darrach; Dr. T. H. Lee, president of Fuhtan University; Mr. O. S. Lieu, president of the St. John's Alumni Association; the Rev. F. D. Gamewell and Mr. S. C. Chu.

MR. ROWLAND'S SPEECH

On the subject of the inner and outer life, Mr. Rowland spoke in part as follows:

"You are moving today from the inner into the outer life. But the inner world should always form a part of your future and should not be left behind altogether. You are leaving for a larger world with the ideals you studied in college. The question that confronts you is how to establish yourself in the outer world and how to elevate the world when you find it. You cannot go very far unless you are supported by high ideals.

"The problem of education is, indeed, to relate the inner with the outer so that the ideals will be strong enough to lift the world and become adjusted to the world's actual needs. A college man should leave his superscription on the mettle of material things as well as in idealistic ways.

TWO OPPOSITE CAREERS

"It is significant that the year 1921 marks the centenary of two great men in history. Dante was a master of the inner world, and Napoleon, of the outer world.

"Dante created a unique work of imagination and had great political ideas, but was denied the chance of putting them into effect. Wrenched from his own city, he composed his work in exile, in despite if not in despair. Such a career must not be imitated and is not to be desired.

"On the other hand, Napoleon was in masterful conflict with the world from his teens. He had an opposite career to that of Dante. To quote his own words, 'I succeeded because I willed it; I never hesitated.' He made statesmen 'roll up the map of Europe,' but sacrificed the claims of inner life. He failed in moderation. His work was

(Continued on Page 6)

Four Of Her Husbands Died Mysteriously

Mrs. Lyda Trueblood Southard, twenty-seven years old, is under arrest in Honolulu awaiting return to Twin Falls, Idaho, where she will be tried for the alleged murder of her fourth husband, Edward Meyer, of Idaho. According to the authorities, Mrs. Southard is suspected of the murder of six persons by poisoning. Four of the alleged victims were former husbands of the woman, one a brother-in-law and the other a baby by her first marriage. Mrs. Southard is now the wife of Paul Southard, a petty officer in the Navy and stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands. She married Southard, in Los Angeles, in November of last year, one month after the mysterious death of her fourth husband. The alleged victims of the suspected "Bluebeardess" are: (1) Edward Dooley, of Keytesville, Mo., brother-in-law by Mrs. Southard's first marriage. He died in Twin Falls, Idaho, in 1915. (2) Robert Dooley, husband No. 1. Died in Twin Falls in 1915. (3) Baby Dooley, died in Twin Falls in 1915. (4) William G. McHaffie, husband No. 2. Died in Hardin, Mont., in 1918. (5) Harlan C. Lewis, husband No. 3. Died in Billings, Mont., in 1919. (6) Edward Meyer, husband No. 4. Died in Twin Falls in September, 1920.

The Unexpurgated Diary Of A Shanghai Baby

By Elsie McCormick

JUNE nineteenth.—Weather warm. Sat on floor in kitchen and watched coolie catch flies to put in new fly-trap. When trap was crowded, coolie emptied it out of open window. Flies must have liked trap as all came back. Flies also very fond of rubber on my bottie, but don't mind very much as amah always scares them away before giving it to me. Have swallowed only one so far. Heard mama tell Auntie that papa is too fly, and Auntie said yes, that he is always buzzing around. Wonder if he knows about trap.

* * *

JUNE twentieth—Rain. Mama told papa she had been reading in paper about cutting trees down in Public Gardens.

"The baby spends so much time down there that he will miss them a lot," said mama.

"Why?" asked papa, "Does the amah climb trees with him?"

Mama told papa not to be any more foolish than he is naturally and said that everybody would miss the beautiful limbs.

"Oh, I don't know," said papa. "Just take a walk down the Bund during the typhoon season and you'll see more limbs than you can count."

Mama told papa that she thought he had better come up to Tsingtao for August.

* * *

JUNE twenty-first.—Weather a little better. Auntie busy pulling out eye-brows and making new ones with pencil. Said she didn't know what she would do about complection in the hot weather, as powder always looked like wet flour and melted color showed so badly on shoulders of monkey-jackets.

"I don't worry any about my complection and lots of people are wild about me," papa said.

"You mean that lots of the people about you are wild," mama answered.

Papa said that anyway his friends didn't spend all afternoon over cup of tea and two macaroons wondering how lady next door could afford sequin gown when husband was only Number 4 in office.

* * *

JUNE twenty-second.—Not much doing today. Went calling with amah in house with Chinese baby. Amah gave the baby my bottle to try, but baby didn't like it. Then amah passed it to baby's sisters and brothers. Squalled, as thought I might need drink on the way home. Amah filled up rest of bottle with tea. Better than rubber mouthpiece with no connection, but not as good as regular chow.

* * *

JUNE twenty-fourth.—Friday. Papa busy looking over clothes brought by washman.

"He must have a new customer," said papa. "Here is a shirt I never saw before."

Papa said that laundered clothes in Shanghai are owned on a community basis and everybody wears them in turn.

"I saw one of my shirts on a Bubbling Well car today and another one almost ran over me on a motor-cycle," papa remarked.

Glad my clothes are washed by amah, as would hate laundry to deal me Jap baby's kimono.

* * *

JUNE twenty-fifth.—Interesting time. Papa came home with friends after mama went out to tea-party. Friends asked if mama was likely to come back soon, and papa said no, not if she once got to talking, and that coast was as clear as at American Club.

"Put a little snow on Fuji," said friend twirling round white thing into center of green cloth. Lots more talk I didn't understand. Heard papa say later that he was going to put Auntie on the table, but didn't know how he could as she was still at tea-party.

* * *

JUNE twenty-fifth.—Later—Crawled under couch and went to sleep, but woke up when boy said missee was coming. Somebody threw round things down under couch cover and somebody else pushed in bottles.

"We've been talking over some business," said papa, as mama came in.

Thought I would surprise mama. Crawled out with red round thing in my hand to give her but knocked over bottle while getting out.

"We've just had tea," said papa, looking nervous.

"I never heard it called that before," said mama, picking up bottle and reading label.

Papa's friends said they would have to go on account of important date and papa remarked that he would see them to ricshas. Ricshas must have been a long way off, as papa is still out.

HORNE SEES CHANCE FOR COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Exchequer Chief Tells Of New Opportunity For Parleys

CANCEL MEETING

Union Leaders To Meet Owners And Government Agent

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 24.—In the House of Commons today, Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said there appeared to be a chance of settling the coal stoppage. Opportunities for negotiations had arisen, of which, he said, he would like to take the fullest advantage.

The recent intimation that most of the big trade unions have declined the miners' invitation to strike on the wages question is confirmed by the announcement of the Miners' Executive tonight that the meeting tomorrow, to which the miners had invited the other unions, has been cancelled "in view of the nature of the correspondence with them."

The Executive has now decided to meet the coal owners and the Government with a view to reaching a wages agreement.

CROPS GOOD, BUT FARMERS KEEP UP WAIL IN KIANGSU

Wages High, Work Plenty, Yet Workers Are Dissatisfied

(China Press Correspondence)

Tsingkiangpu, Ku., June 23.—Despite a cool and cloudy spring the harvest is good in this end of the province and the fall crops are looking well. Of course the farmers, like husbandmen the world over, are complaining over the poor yield and the bad prospects, but to the onlooker the fields make a fine appearance. What shocks the people is that the prices of foodstuffs do not drop. Wheat is higher than last year and outside buyers are buying freely all grades and shipping it out of the country. Rice is nearly $9 a picul, a phenomenal price here.

Wages are rising. Masons and carpenters are calling guild meetings and demanding higher wages. So are other artisans and farm laborers, who demand shorter hours of labor, better food, etc., as well as increased pay. The high exchange is affecting sale of foreign goods though the merchants seem cheerful. There is still talk of Japanese goods being boycotted though they carried in stock and freely bought.

The north country is wild as it can be. Brigands abound and are bolder than ever. They rarely rob people of cattle or grain but carry off hostages and demand heavy ransom. The soldiers seem to do little with them, though the local mission hospital has wounded soldiers in its wards most of the time. Brigands capture a village, make it their headquarters, bring in prisoners, and conduct their campaign from this new base. The county of Si Yang seems badly overrun. This immediate district is fairly quiet. However the gentry living within ten to fifteen miles of this city are moving their families into the city.

All property has risen rapidly in value. Rents have jumped and in all the neighboring towns it is difficult to rent houses. The people say there is prospect for serious trouble this summer. A few weeks ago a mutiny among the soldiers was narrowly averted. Just now they seem to be quiet, though there are many rumors. The robber question is complicated by politics, it is claimed. Opium is being freely brought in from a certain port and by a channel that seems immune. Not long ago the agent of a foreign firm wished to go north. He was told by the Magistrate he must go with the agents of two other companies as they would require five hundred cavalry to protect them. The expense incidental to this protection would cost about $800. The game seemed scarcely worth the candle.

COTTON OUTLOOK IN U.S. IMPROVED, MILLS OPERATE

Situation Described As "Conforming To Process Of Reconstruction"

(Reuter's Service)

New York, May 20 (by mail).—Confidence and trade conditions affecting the cotton market are improving. Most of the idle mills have resumed operations, and mills which have been running on short time are gradually increasing their working hours. In the opinion of a well-known Galveston cotton authority, the cotton market from now on may be expected to conform more and more to the process of reconstruction. While this process may be slow, and as a natural consequence attended by many uncertainties, it is reasonable to assume that they will exercise a decreasing influence on values.

Memphis reports say the crop is beginning to move into sight much more rapidly, which of itself indicates that demand is broadening, as increased receipts at the ports are held to be a certain index of increased foreign demand, and a larger overland movement to Northern mills and Canada means that mills in those areas are buying with greater freedom. One Northern mill man says that whereas a month ago his plant was running at only 40 percent capacity, at the present time it is operating at 100 percent capacity, and he has sold $800,000 worth of goods, as comparod with hardly anything for the preceding several months. A local trade paper calls attention to the fact that the stage has passed when exports of cotton are likely to decrease much from this country, and that any substantial increase in exports is certain to have quickening effect upon speculation.

Reports from some of the largest producing counties in Georgia have estimated acreage reduction at 20 percent, but the average of the private reports to date is still about 30 percent, and this figure is the one generally accepted by the trade. The fact that so little fertiliser has been used, or fertiliser of inferior quality, indicates that unless the weather is unusually favorable this season, the crop may turn out even smaller than the acreage decrease alone would suggest.

A prominent cotton firm in Alabama writes that the cold weather experienced during the first week in May had a disastrous effect upon at least 60 percent of the crop that had been planted. In some places planters have been forced to replant two or three times, so that what at one time promised to be an early crop is resulting in a belated crop, which will be susceptible to boll weevil, as the latter have made an early appearance this season, owing to the mild weather experienced. This firm also pointed out that while stocks of raw American cotton are larger than in previous years at this time, stocks of manufactured goods are smaller. Spinners and European importers are only buying their actual requirements.

Open warfare on the pink boll worm has been declared as a result of a conference in Washington this week between representatives of eight cotton States and the Federal Government. Mexico will be asked to establish a zone along the American border where no cotton will be grown, and in this way it is hoped to stamp out the pest before it gains a foothold in other parts of Texas, as it is generally regarded as a far greater menace to the crop than the boll weevil.

In connection with the numerous bills introduced at Washington, designed to limit or eliminate future trading in cotton, it is interesting to note the remarks of a New Orleans writer who claims that the hedging facilities afforded by the contract market have been a godsend to the South. He says: "There appears to be too little realisation of what the future market has done for the South in the Spring. Without the great buying movement that attained headway in the spot department, which was possible only because the buyers could protect themselves by hedges in the future market, there can be no question that the unfavorable position of the spot holder, into which he drifted last Fall and Winter, would have become even worse by this time, with consequent disaster to many banks and cotton merchants."

Dr. Furstenberg, M.D.
SPECIALIST in urinary, venereal Skin and internal diseases
Hours 11 to 1 and 4.30 to 6.30
or by appointment.
33 Kiukiang Rd., Telepn. C. 333

Correspondence

THE PUBLIC GARDENS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—In view of the considerable correspondence to the press of late for and against this important work I would suggest that provided the terms and conditions of the deed from the donors of the land as a gift to the community of Shanghai allow these improvements to be carried out that a ratepayers' meeting be called to have the matter clearly explained by the Council as apparently when the sanction of the ratepayers was given it seems not to have been clearly understood what they were giving their assent to, or in other words sufficient attention was not given to this very important matter.

It would then be up to all ratepayers to attend and carefully go into the matter and vote according to conviction for the welfare of the residents and for our future generations to see whether our forefathers fully considered the interests of the rising generation. We, as a body are duty bound to do our best for the future of our ever growing Shanghai.

The widening of the road at this dangerous curve would be of considerable benefit as far as traffic is concerned; trees and flowers in the Gardens although of a beautiful and refreshing appearance will most likely (some day) have to give way to make room for the ever increasing traffic and public safety and other Gardens for the public opened out. We have plenty of room in Shanghai and plenty of ground elsewhere for this purpose of much larger space which we can no doubt have laid out in equal splendour.

It might also be recorded in your valuable paper (for future reference in years to come) the possibility, the advisability, of decreasing of the area of the river front of the Gardens to allow more space for safe navigation. At present with the fast silting up of the mouth of the Soochow Creek and Pootung Point, which silts almost as fast as it can be dredged away, this bend in the river is a promising death trap to master mariners of ships meeting each other on a strong flood or ebb tide and some day a fatal shipping disaster will occur in this vicinity sacrificing many lives and much valuable property. Possibly one, if not two, sunken wrecks will block the Channel, and if not promptly removed will silt up and present us with another Garden Plot.

Over 30 years knowledge of this particular part of the river is my authority for writing this. I am etc.

THOS WM. BOWERN.

[Note: In connection with the above, we understand that the narrowing of the month of Soochow Creek, as proposed, is expected to increase the scouring and, of course, diminish the silting.—Ed.]

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Whether Zia Tsu-ding, who operates a poultry shop at 342 Canton Road, absorbed the idea from perusal of the published plaints of obstreperous English suffragettes, or from Mark Twain's biography of the famous Calaveras County frog, or whether it was a notion of his own, was not clearly brought out in the evidence.

Chinese Police Constable 1279 does his official boulavardiering along Canton Road and as he passed Zia's place on Friday afternoon he glanced inside and observed that the proprietor was feeding the stock. And the stock seemed to be objecting to the service. The C.P.C. made a closer inspection. He noted that the provender was contained in a large bucket. Zia would conduct a fowl to the pail with all the unction of a head walter leading in an unfamiliar guest. The fowl would contemplate the menu, give a couple of indignant squawks and try to go somewhere else. Zia would then clamp the bird firmly beneath an elbow, plunge a hand into the bucket and reach for a rounded stick, with which he would urge several helpings down the chicken's throat. When released, the bird would sag heavily to the floor after a couple of strides. The constable observed that there were a dozen surfeited looking hens sprawled about the place. Entering the shop, he called a halt on the proceedings and made an inspection of the fare in the bucket. It consisted principally of sand and small calibre gravel, with a thin camouflage of bran. So he took Zia to the police station and the sergeant arranged an appointment at the Mixed Court for yesterday morning.

The constable advanced the theory that the proprietor of the shop was figuring on giving the week-end patrons short-weight. He estimated about a half-pound of ballast per bird.

Zia admitted the offense. "But," said he, "I very seldom feed my chickens in this way."

With a view to making the practice still more seldom the Court fined the defendant $2 and ordered the money turned over to the S.S.P.C.A.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Chow Zau-yu was new to Shanghai and, like all visitors to metropolises, desirous of creating an impression. Which is doubtless why he carelessly exhibited a reserve dollar when he paid for his tea in one of the Hongkew refectories a few days ago. Before he could get the coin back into his pocket—so he informed the Magistrate—there were five men surrounding him, each desirous of borrowing the money and offering security of varying degrees of dimness for the loan.

Being entirely unacquainted with any of the applicants, Chow said, he declined to farm out the silver. And the next thing he remembered he was clambering out of a pile of demolished furniture and combing fragments of teapots and other crockery out of his locks, while the five petitioners were being marshalled into line by a number of constables who had been called in by the proprietor to quell the riot.

The man at the extreme left of the line in the prisoners' dock, in response to the usual query from the bench, stated that he had gone into the tea shop to look for his uncle. There seemed to be some sort of fight going on and he had gone over to the outskirts to see what was taking place, and been grabbed by a policeman.

"I had just stepped into the place in search of a friend when a constable nabbed me," said the man next to the previous speaker.

"I was looking for friend," said No. 3.

"I was looking for friend," said No. 4.

"I was looking for friend," said No. 5.

Uncle and friends referred to 59 Ward Road any time during the next week.

FAULTY COLLABORATION

Zien Poo-sung, shopkeeper, was charged with keeping a dog on premises at 38A Nanking Road without having gone through the formality of taking out a license.

Zien said it was a mistake. The dog didn't belong to him. It had simply run in from the street at about the time the Police constable happened along. The P.C. however, had heard this story so often that he had taken the precaution of securing a deposition from one of the clerks. The clerk, thinking that the constable wished to abduct the wonk, had laid eloquent claim to the beast on behalf of the proprietor, who happened to be absent at the time.

This evidence the C.P.C. presented, together with a broad grin, and Zien went sourly off to the financial office of the Mixed Court and deposited $2.

EFFECTIVE FORESIGHT

Waung Nyi was arrested while carting away five planks of wood belonging to Woo Tsai-kong, 2074 Seward Road. Woo having waked up at just the right—or, if you view it from Waung's angle, the wrong—moment.

"Yes," said Waung, when brought into Court, "I took the planks. I took them because I was destitute. I had no food. I was going to use them as fuel for cooking."

"But you've just said that you had no food to cook," reminded the Court.

"I was going to use the fuel as soon as I got the food," explained Waung.

Waung gets his food regularly for the next week without having to worry about its preparation.

Mixed Court Jottings

The proprietor of the Baikal Dairy, 51 Baikal Road, was fined $20 in the Mixed Court for adulterating the products of the establishment.

An apprentice found in possession of two packets of opium on North Shansi Road Friday night was fined $30 yesterday morning.

Three Chinese arrested in connection with the death of a Chinese boy who is said to have been assaulted outside the Anglo-Chinese Cotton mill, on Lay Road, last Thursday were ordered remanded in custody for trial before the American Assessor.

A tea shop proprietor was fined $15 yesterday for permitting public gambling in premises at 347 North Chekiang Road.

Doong Kyung-sung, with five stab wounds distributed indiscriminately over his anatomy, stated to the court that the unemployed Chinese who appeared as defendant in the assault case had a friend who owed the witness $5. Meeting the defendant and the friend on Avenue Edward VII Friday night he mentioned casually that the return of the five would be considered in order at any time. Whereupon both had set upon him. The complainant said, however, that he didn't know he had been stabbed until a bystander called his attention to the blood stains on his clothes. The defendant replied that this deposition, aside from the reference to the stabbing was a polished piece of fiction. He cheerfully admitted having wielded the knife and stated that he had been finally driven to it by the complainant's persistent efforts to extort $5 from him. Sub-Inspector Wilson prosaically discounted both versions by stating that police investigation showed the actual stimulus for the ruction to have been provided by a woman. The defendant got a week's imprisonment and the complainant went back to hospital for a like period so they both start from scratch in the race for the lady next Friday.

FIVE MILLION TONS OF SHIPPING IDLE

The American Chamber of Commerce in London makes a report showing that 5,000,000 tons deadweight of shipping, or approximately 3,000,000 tons gross, are now laid up in ports of the United Kingdom, the United States and Scandinavia, says Railway and Marine News.

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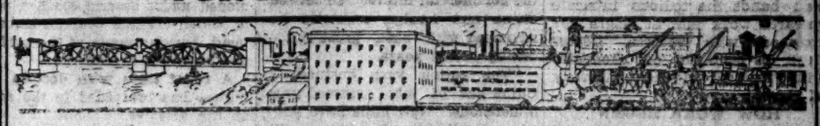
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U.S. OIL SUPPLY TO LAST ONLY 16 YEARS, ESTIMATE

Ohio Professor Takes Gloomy View Of Petroleum Situation

(Reuter's Service)

Columbus, O., June 2 (by mail).—The oil supply of the United States will be exhausted in 16 years if present rates of production are kept up and no new producing territory is discovered, it is asserted by Professor John A. Bownocker, state geologist and professor of geology at Ohio State University.

According to Professor Bownocker, the United States has petroleum reserves amounting to six or seven billion barrels. The rate of production in 1920 was 440 million barrels a year. However, this is thought to be the highest mark production will reach, Professor Bownocker said. The production rate is expected to decline this year.

Thus, Professor Bownocker points out, the United States actually can produce oil for longer than 16 years, but at a constantly decreasing rate each year.

More than 60 percent of the world's oil supply is produced in the United States. Much oil is imported here from Mexico, second in oil production, but, Professor Bownocker declared, at Mexico's present rate of production, her wells will cease to be a factor in two or three years.

Sims Reprimanded

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

Washington, June 24.—The following is the text of the reprimand publicly administered to Vice-Admiral Sims by the Navy Department: "The Department deplores the necessity to rebuke a flag officer in public, but you made this action necessary and unavoidable. The Department expresses its strong and unqualified disapproval of your conduct in having again made an improper speech in a foreign country and you are hereby publicly reprimanded."

Students Protest Renewal Of Pact

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, June 23.—The students of the Government Schools at Changsha, Hunan, have held a big demonstration protesting against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. No Mission School students took part in the affair which went off quietly and without disorder.

Over a thousand students marched in the big parade that was held on the morning of June 18. It made its way along the Bund carrying banners and flags and signs condemning the renewal of the alliance. The American Consulate was the recipient of the attentions in the morning.

In the afternoon, however, the demonstrations were directed at the Japanese and British Consulates. A fleet of over a hundred sampans bearing banners and signs similar to those carried in the morning sailed past the British Consulate which is on an island in the river, and later went down to the Japanese Consulate.

Hawaiian Envoy Pleads For Lifting Of Anti-Alien Ban

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

Washington, June 24.—Mr. Walter F. Dillingham, who is heading the delegation of Hawaiian legislators to the United States, told the House Immigration Committee that industrially, commercially and politically the Hawaiian Islands would soon pass into the hands of the Japanese unless the agricultural labor shortage were relieved. Mr. Dillingham urged the Secretary of Labor immediately to authorise the raising of the restrictions on the immigration of alien labor for a specified period.

BRITAIN'S DEBT

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 24.—A return has been issued showing that Great Britain's external debt on March 31 was £1,161,500,000, as compared with £1,365,000,000 on March 31, 1919. The United States is the chief creditor with £972,750,000 and Canada next with £53,250,000.

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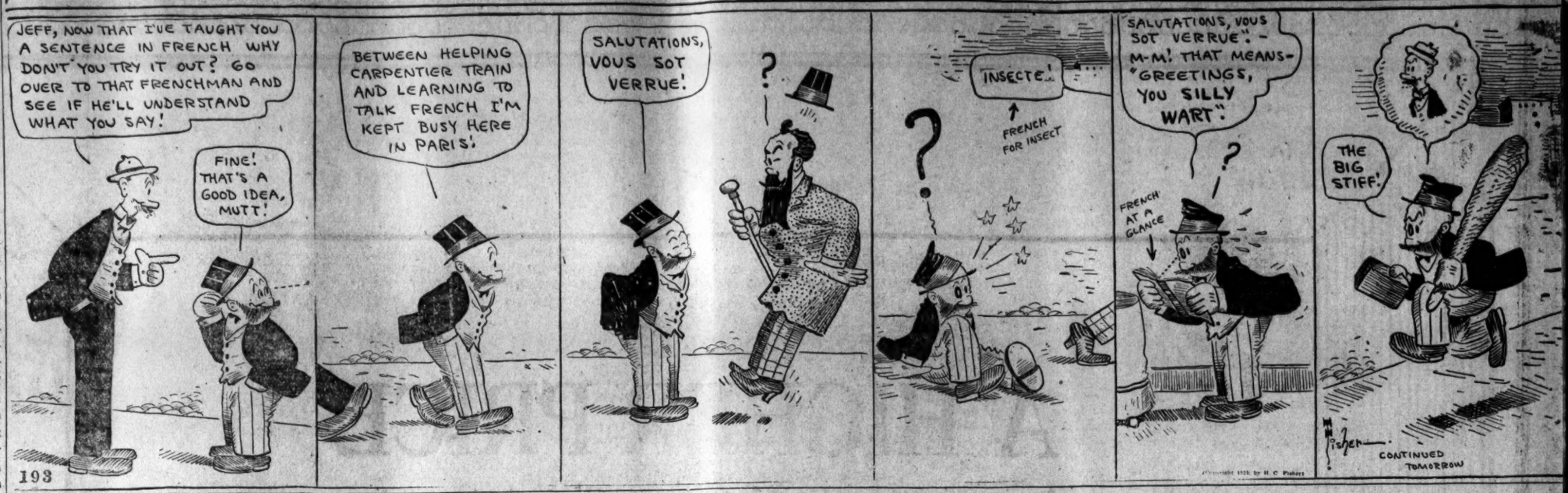
MUTT & JEFF — As A Tutor In French, Mutt Is All To The Mustard — By Bud Fisher


JEFF, NOW THAT I'VE TAUGHT YOU A SENTENCE IN FRENCH WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT OUT? GO OVER TO THAT FRENCHMAN AND SEE IF HE'LL UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU SAY!
FINE! THAT'S A GOOD IDEA, MUTT!
BETWEEN HELPING CARPENTIER TRAIN AND LEARNING TO TALK FRENCH I'M KEPT BUSY HERE IN PARIS!
SALUTATIONS, VOUS SOT VERRUE!
INSECTE!
FRENCH FOR INSECT
SALUTATIONS, VOUS SOT VERRUE". - M-M! THAT MEANS- "GREETINGS, YOU SILLY WART".
FRENCH AT A GLANCE
THE BIG STIFF!
CONTINUED TOMORROW

Girl Who Helped Find Cure For Leprosy Is Here

(Continued from Page 1)

sent to other leper centers has resulted in 100 percent of cures in all cases that have not been far advanced.

In telling of her research work with chaulmoogra oil Miss Wood said yesterday that a substance in the oil that formerly was thought to be merely an impurity and a waste product had been found to be the effective property. To produce this single product from the oil is expensive as it is a difficult involved process requiring special apparatus. As the facilities for its production at Honolulu are limited and as many cases there are calling for treatment the authorities in Hawaii have been obliged strictly to limit the quantities of the product that are shipped away and none is now sent anywhere save to centers in the United States or in possessions of the United States.

OUTPUT LIMITED

Miss Wood explained that it was by reason of this condition that shipments cannot be made to China, but she added that a purpose of her visit to the Far East will be to acquaint those who may be interested with the processes of manufacture so that if it is desired the product that has been found successful in Hawaii can be made in China.

Miss Wood has with her samples of the various solutions that mark the steps of the process of manufacture and a small quantity of the taraktogenic acid, which is the substance used hypodermically that cures leprosy. The processes are set forth in a somewhat elaborate blue print drawing, but are of far too technical a nature to lend themselves to any description in an article of this character.

Chaulmoogra oil is obtained from the taraktogenos nut which is found in Burmah. The raw oil is shipped in five-gallon tins and has a market value of approximately Gold 20 a gallon. When received it is saponified and then reconverted to fatty acid. The final product is obtained in an intricate process of distillation. The treatment consists of hypodermic injections once a week and it has been found that all but severe cases are cured in from four to 15 months.

Miss Wood, who is at the Kalee Hotel, is leaving for Peking tomorrow.

MISSION TO INDIA

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 24.—At a dinner given by the Empire Parliamentary Association to the Dominion representatives tonight, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, announced, amid cheers, that it had been arranged to send a Parliamentary delegation to greet the newest legislature of the Empire, namely, that of India.

French Municipal School Has Prize Distribution

Misses Marie Mendel And Suzanne Labansat Win Premier Honors For Year; Consul-General Speaks

Representatives of the French Consular and Municipal staffs, with leaders of the French business community, attended the annual distribution of prizes at the French Municipal school yesterday. Consul-General Wilden, Consul de la Prade and Mr. Ch. Grosbois, principal of the school, were the speakers.

Mr. Wilden expressed gratification that so many pupils of the school passed the French official examinations which were held in Shanghai this year for the first time. The French Consul General presented the school prize of honor to Miss Marie Mendel, American, and Miss Suzanne Labansat, French.

Other prizes awarded included the Prix Delente, to William Fuller, an American.

By classes the prizes were won as follows: 3 B-Prix d'Excellence, presented by the French Chamber of Commerce and the Messageries Maritimes—Marie Mendel and Suzanne Labansat. The Alliance Francaise prize of honor—Irene White, British.

Class 3 A—Alliance Francais prize of honor—Laura Chieri, Italian; prize of honor, Madeleine Seite, French.

Class 4—Prix d'Excellence, presented by the Banque de l'Indo Chine, Beatrice Toledano, Italian; Alliance Francaise prize of honor—Margaret Bulow, Danish.

Class 6.—Prix d'Excellence, presented by Banque Industrielle de Chine: Olive Harris, American. Prix d'Honneur de l'Alliance Francaise: Percy Ward, British. Frix d'Honneur: Clay Crane, American.

Class 7.—Prix d'Excellence, presented by Racine and Cie. Jean Van Corback, British; Prix d'Honneur de l'Alliance Francaise: Alexandra Sourochnikoff, Russian; Vasi Sourochnikoff, Russian; Stella Tucker, American; Walter Hardy, British; Irene Balakshin, Russian; Valentina Komaroff, Russian. Prix d'Honneur: Marjorie Crane, American; John Wisner, American.

Class 8.—Prix d'Excellence, presented by Olivier and Cie. Isabel Poate, British. Prix d'Honneur: Percy Breen, British. Prix d'Honneur de l'Alliance Francaise: Esme Loureiro, British; Nicolas Balakshin, American; Michel Ulrich, Russian; Lydia Sudakoff, Russian; Stella Holper, Russian.

Class 9.—Prix d'Excellence, presented by Cie. Francaise de Tramway and d'Eclairage electrique; Rupert Aronowski, Russian. Prix d'Honneur: Raoul Fischer, French. Prix d'Honneur de l'Alliance Francaise: Katherine Statkeyeff, Russian.

Cours Special — Prix de l'Alliance Francaise: William Fuller, American; Irene Campbell, American; Dorothy Fuller, American; Ruth Raven, American; Mary King, British; Claude Holwill, American.

The following were the successful candidates in the French official examinations (Brevet Elementaire)—Marie Mendel, American; Suzanne Labansat, French; Irene Statkeyeff and S. Statkeyeff, Russian.

Those who passed for the certificat d'etat (primary) were Olga Molne, Madeleine Seite and Therise Gouget, French; Laura Chieri and Beatrice Toledano, Italian.

Italian Minister To Return To Rome

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 25.—In view of a judicial investigation which is now proceeding, the Italian Minister at Peking has been granted permission to return to Rome and expects to sail from Shanghai with his family early in July. The Italian Consul at Tientsin assumed the office of Charge d'Affaires at the Italian Legation this morning.

News Brevities

On behalf of the Canadian Presbyterian missionaries in Honan, Mrs. D. MacGillvray, 3 Darroch Road, wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for famine relief: friends in the United States, per Miss Willis, $102; Mrs. William R. Stanley, Kansas City, U.S.A., per Miss L. U. Woods, G.$5; and a friend in the United States, per Dr. Emma S. Cooper, $10.

* * *

Holy Communion will be observed at the five o'clock afternoon service of the Community Church, Masonic Hall, 30, The Bund. At this service Dr. Freeman's subject is "He loved me and Gave Himself for me." In the morning at the Columbia Country Club, 30, Rue Doumer, the subject is "What Did Jesus Teach?"

* * *

Mr. S. P. Wood, Mrs. E. P. Wood and Mr. S. S. Cooper were among the passengers who left for Tungchow on the Luenyi yesterday.

* * *

The Misses D. Barnes and K. Barentsen left on the Yingchow for Tsingtao yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. H. W. Lester, Mrs. T. J. R. John and Messrs. F. E. Smith and H. Wallace left yesterday on the steamer Tingchow for Weihaiwei.

Japanese Envoys To Commerce Meet

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, June 25.—Mr. Ohira, of the Sumitomo Bank, Mr. Otani, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. Uesugi, of the Mitsubishi Company, and Mr. Takabatako, of the Suzuki Company, who are at present in London will represent Japan at the International Chambers of Commerce Congress which is being held in London on June 27.

CHEKIANG CONSTITUTION

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 24.—It is reported from Hangchow that the Drafting Committee, headed by Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Chu Fu-cheng, has begun work on the Chekiang Provincial Constitution. As soon as the draft is completed it will be submitted to another committee which will be selected to consider it and to make amendments if necessary.

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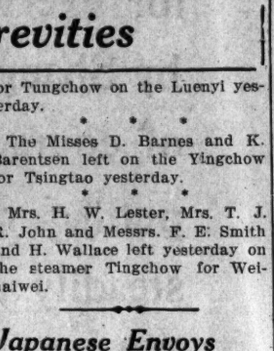

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35708	All for you—Happiness.....	„ „
„	Moonbeams—Pining.....	All Star Trio
18750	Teach me.....	„ „ „
„	Round the town.....	„ „ „

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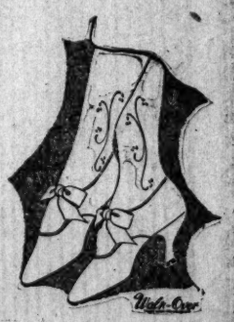

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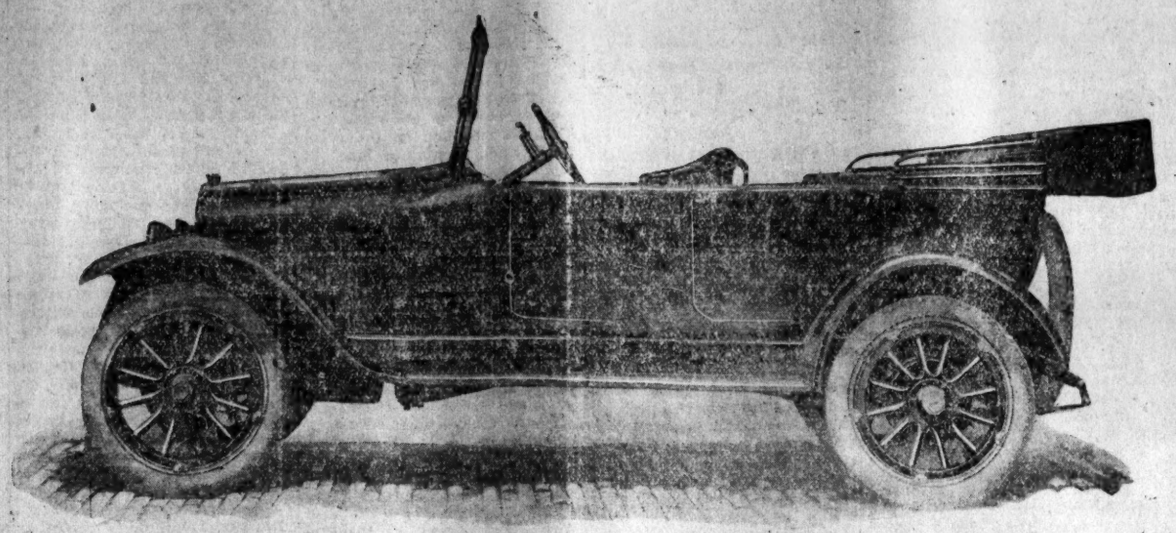

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FORTY DEGREES ARE CONFERRED AT ST. JOHN'S

(Continued from Page 1)

undone before his own eyes and he left France in ruins.

"These two tragic careers leave us with two questions: How to build up the inner life, and, how to use and spend it. To answer these, I shall introduce to you two friends who have a message to young China by their answers to these questions.

EMERSON'S DOCTRINES

"The first friend I wish to introduce is Emerson. Emerson believed in the intimation and possibilities of soul and begs us to educate, exercise and economise it. His books are an inspiration and discipline in self-knowledge, self-reliance and self-fulfilment. China already knows the claims of loyalty and responsibility, but should make room for Emerson's message 'Think for yourself: to yourself.' 'You must not be subject,' he says, 'to the greatest names of history. To be satisfied with secondary knowledge is to get wide of God.'

"But I would not leave you with Emerson alone. A mere Emersonian without his Puritan momentum would soon be in the shallows. True education teaches us to dedicate as well as develop ourselves. There are too many young Napoleons today; they are the ruins of China! We must call in Mazzini lest individuality degenerates into egotism.

"Mazzini was born two years later than Emerson, in 1805, and taught and lived true patriotism. Whereas Napoleon sacrificed the world to his country and his country to himself, Mazzini slaved for his country and inspired it to live for the world. He found his 'fulcrum in the fatherland, his goal in humanity.'

RAPS INDIVIDUALISM

"What did he add to Emerson's doctrine of rights? He preached duty, as the only road to a common progress. 'Great things are never done except by the rejection of individualism and the sacrifice of self,' he said.

"Show a great purpose to the young. Give to men by enthusiasm, religion and love of new moral existence. Rouse the faith which fearlessly advances along the path of God and Humanity, bearing in its soul the people's future.

"These are among the clarion calls of Mazzini—the nationalistic Tolstoi, if I may say so, who with Emerson, it seems to me, is especially qualified to guide the mind of an educated young China."

MR. YUI SPEAKS

Seven important points were emphasised by Mr. Yui in his eloquent plea for the development of education in China. Education develops conversely with national progress and the permanency of the foundation of a nation depends on the proper emphasis on the educational system. Mr. Yui spoke of the need of specialists, the importance of universal education, the need of elevation of the standard of universities and other educational institutions, the teaching of leadership, the need of vocational education, morality, citizenship and world citizenship.

"Many graduates turned out by universities, colleges and schools are not fit for work," said Mr. Yui. "The modern trades and professions demand specialists. The school needs efficient teachers. Are the colleges supplying these needs?

"To be progressive and powerful a nation must give equal educational opportunities to the young and the old, men and women alike. Less than 10 percent are able to read and write in China today, the rest are illiterate.

"While many colleges are doing useful work, a large number of them are but colleges in name and not in reality. Let the administrative bodies of these institutions see to it that their own standard is brought to a point worth of the name.

"While educational opportunities should be equally given to the people, leadership must be developed. I am the last man on earth to oppose foreign leadership in China. Yet it is a strong belief that it behooves to develop our own leadership. It is time for us to help ourselves.

"Education has been regarded by many in China as a decorative culture and not as a utility. Productive education is what is needed in China today. Every person should be able to become self-independent.

"The present period in China has rightly been called the age of moral bankruptcy. As I travel throughout the country, I cannot help noticing the deplorable conditions. It is in the schools and colleges that the youth should be taught to refrain from evil-doing and lead an upright life."

Coming to citizenship, Mr. Yui said that every Chinese should remember his own nation and sacrifice his individual interest for the good of the nation. This is national citizenship; however, there is still a greater citizenship, which could be called "world citizenship." Every individual should remember that he is a part of this great world, to which he owes an obligation, and it is this greater love for the world that must eventually bring peace and happiness to humanity.

DR. POTT'S ADDRESS

"On behalf of the faculty, I take much pleasure in welcoming you to the exercises of our 42nd Annual Commencement Day.

"Some of you may remember that last year on our commencement day the corner stone of the new science laboratory building was laid. We had hoped today to invite you to the formal opening of that building, but, inasmuch as the work has not yet been entirely completed, it became necessary to postpone that ceremony.

"You will notice that for the first time we have separated the graduating exercises of the middle school from those of the university. The former were held last Thursday afternoon. As the institution has grown it has become necessary to differentiate more distinctly between the middle school and the university.

"The past year has been one of the best in our history and the work has gone on without serious interruption. The president was absent on furlough during the first half of the academic year and is indebted to the Rev. W. P. Roberts who, as acting president, conducted the affairs of the university in a very efficient manner.

"A new departure has recently been made in regard to the work of administration. Prof. J. A Ely has been elected as dean of the college of arts and science and has become executive head of that school. This will make we believe, for greater efficiency and will give the president more time to attend to those duties which are strictly presidential.

ANNOUNCES GIFTS

"News has just been received of a gift of Tls. 17,000 from Mrs. J. F. Seaman in memory of her husband, the late J. F. Seaman, who for over forty years was a well known and highly esteemed resident of Shanghai. This, added to the $10,000 Gold, already given by Mrs. Seaman will probably be used for the erection of the new buildings contemplated in our plan of development which will be known as the "Seaman Hall."

"The contribution of $3,000 a year for the support of the course in business has been continued by the alumni.

"The class of 1920 has offered an annual prize worth $20 to the best student of the senior class in the science course.

"During the next academic year it is proposed to introduce several new courses. Apparatus costing about $10,000 Gold has been purchased in the United States and with it we will be able to give better instruction in courses in civil engineering. Of the amount raised for this purpose £1,000 was contributed by one of our alumni, Dr. Alfred S. K. Sze, present Chinese Minister to Washington. In the department of business training, we are adding another full time instructor to our staff and are securing the services of several additional lecturers. In the third place, in connection with the department of English we are about to introduce a course in journalism.

"We are glad to be able to announce that work will soon be begun on the new buildings of St. Mary's Hall on the site on Brenan Road so that we may now look forward to the near approach of the day when both St. John's and St. Mary's will have room for further expansion.

"Like all educational institutions we feel the limitations imposed upon us by the lack of funds to carry out our projects but we hope that, as the years go by, through the generous support of our own alumni and by the help of philanthropists, both Chinese and foreign, St. John's will reach further stages of development and become of greater service to this country. True service to China is the object for which this institution exists and all our plans are inspired by this aim."

DEGREES CONFERRED

The full list of men who received degrees at yesterday's commencement exercises is as follows:

Honorary Degrees. Candidates presented by Prof. M. H. Throop, M.A., Doctor of Letters: Davic Z. T. Yui, M.A.; Doctor of Laws: Wang Ching-chun, Ph. D. and Doctor of Laws (in absentia), Robert McNutt McElroy, Ph. D.

Diploma to Graduate of School of Theology. Candidate presented by Acting Dean W. P. Roberts, B.D.—Liu Ping-keng.

Degree of Master of Arts. Candidates presented by Prof. M. H. Throop, M.A., Hsieh Fang-kuei and Ou-yang Kuang.

Bachelor of Arts. Candidates presented by Dean J. A. Ely, C.E.—Chang Mao-lin, Chen Cheng-han, Chiang Yun-o, Chow En-tun, Chu An-lu, Chu Ju-t'ang, Chuang Shang-teh, Hua Shih-yuan, Ku Yung-ch'uen, Liang Jun-sun, Liu Feng-sh'eng, Lo Yung-ch'ang, P'an Hsu-lun, Tiao Ch'ing-huan, Tseng Li-ch'uan, Wang Chia-chi and Wang Chia-hsiang.

Bachelor of Arts (In Political Science). Candidates presented by Dean J. A. Ely, C.E.—Chen Ping-chang, Fang Li-ch'ing, Hung Cheng-hsuen, Lan Chi-chu, Liu Lin-sh'eng, Liu Tsu-sh'eng, Lo Pai-chao, Ma Ming-chun, P'an Fan-sh'eng, Shen Shou-yu, Su Fu-ying, Wang Chien-hsun, Wang Ying-pin, Yen Shou-k'ang.

Bachelor of Science. Candidates presented by Dean J. A. Ely, C.E.—Chen Tsan-hsu, Chu Shih-chia, Fang Chia-ch'eng, Hsu Chang, Huang I-ching, Lu Min-sh'eng, Pai Ko-wai, T'ao Shan-yin, Ts'ai Pao-ho and Wu Yuan-fu.

THE PRIZE WINNERS

The list of prize winners follow:

Alumni Medal for Chinese Oratory ..... Liu Tsu-hui

L. and D. Society Medal for English Oratory — Chen Ping-chang

"1907" English Essay Prize — Wu Yuan-fu

"1910" Translation Medal — Chen Yueh

"1911" Shield for Inter-class Chinese Debate. Junior Class Team: .... Shen Wei-ch'u, Ch'iu Pei-hsun and Liu Yun-fang

"1911" Medal to Best Individual Debator — Shen Wei-ch'u

"1909" (Summer) Medal for Excellence in Chinese — Liu Lin-sheng

"1900" Sociological Essay Prize — Ch'en Chung-yin

"1912" Friction Prize — Ch'en Chung-yin

All-round Scholarship in Graduating Class (Presented by O. S. Lieu, Esq.) — Chen Ping-chang

"1909" (Winter) Best English Essay on Political Science (College) .... P'an Hsu-lun

Viceroy's Medals for Chinese — Liu Lin-sheng, Liu Yun-fang, Wei Po-hsing and Chu Wen-hu

Stenhouse Tennis Cup — Tiao Ching-huan

College Tennis Cups for Doubles — Tiao Ching-huan, Chang Mao-lin

E. C. I. A. A. Tennis championship ..... Capt. Tiao Ch'ing-huan

E. C. I. A. A. Football championship ..... Capt. Yen Shou-kang

E. C. I. A. A. Basketball Championship ... Capt. Ma Te-tai

(China Press Correspondence)

Kuling, June 23.—The closing of the Kuling School on June 15 was preceded by a series of very interesting entertainments which were well attended by parents and friends of the pupils of the school.

On Saturday afternoon, June 11, the pupils of the Music Department gave a piano recital in Medical Hall. On the Monday evening following came the annual declamation contest participated in by the pupils of the eighth grade and first and second years of high school. As a part of the regular school work each pupil in these grades is required to memorise and declaim in an annual contest a speech of recognised literary merit. The judges awarded the first place to Miss Gladys Knecht of the second year of high school, second place to Miss Ruth Derr and third place to Anatole Tourchinsky, both first year high school pupils.

Outside entertainments had been planned for Tuesday afternoon, but on account of a heavy rain it was necessary to hold these in Medical Hall. The Primary Department gave a very delightful minuet, the pupils taking part being dressed in eighteenth century costumes. The gymnasium class, under the supervision of Miss Jean Morrison, school nurse and physical director for girls, gave a very entertaining exhibition consisting of calisthenic exercises and work with dumb-bells, followed by an Indian rhythmic drill.

Tuesday evening the members of the advanced classes of the Music Department gave a piano recital in Medical Hall. The pupils taking part in this recital were Misses Ada Adams, Helen Adams and Gladys Knecht.

Wednesday morning the closing exercises of the school were held in the Union Church. Following a short address by Headmaster Albert H. Stone, diplomas were presented to the following pupils who completed the work of the eighth grade: Miss Catharine Sherman, Tracy Logan, Chester Crabb, Theodore Knecht and Lawrence Garrett.

It is hoped that the Kuling School will open this fall in its new quarters, a large and imposing building located at the lower end of the Kuling valley. The building is now nearing completion and should be finished by September 1.

The school loses three members of the staff this year, Miss Marie Vernon and Miss Gertrude Frost, both teachers who have been connected with the school for three years; and Miss Loretta Cook who has been the school matron for the past two years. Teachers from the United States have been secured to take the places left vacant by Miss Frost and Miss Vernon and Mrs. Ada N. Kennedy of Tangsi, Chekiang, has been secured for the position of school matron.

McTyeire School Begins Its Week Of Commencement

Commencement activities began yesterday at the McTyeire School with class day exercises. The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached today by Rev. Z. T. Kaung of the Soochow University.

Other events of the week are: Alumnae reception to the graduating class, evening of June 27; annual concert, June 28, 8:30 p.m.; graduating exercises, June 29, 4:30 p.m.

The speakers on the occasion of graduation are Dr. David Z. T. Yui, National Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association and Dr. Luther Freeman, Pastor of Shanghai Community Church.

Commencement is marked this year by a return of many alumnae members, and former students, to enjoy the season with the school, and to renew associations of former years.

* * *

The graduating exercises of the Boulah Academy, and the Mary S. Black seminary will be held Thursday at 3 p.m., at the Ella M. Stewart Memorial Church, on North Szechuen Road.

* * *

Commencement exercises will be held by the Government Institute of Technology, formerly known as Nanyang college, at 862 Avenue Haig, Thursday at 2 p.m.

U.S. TRADE DECLINES

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, June 24.—The monthly report of the Department of Commerce shows that the value of exports to Europe in May was $177,000,000 and to South America $18,000,000, as compared with $374,000,000 and $58,000,000 respectively in May, 1920.

The imports from Europe during the same month were $61,000,000 and from South America $23,000,000, as compared with $92,000,000 and $63,000,000 in May of last year.

Cruiser Albany Arrives; Flotilla Leaves Wednesday

The United States Cruiser Albany came up the river yesterday and anchored off the Bund, after a cruise of the South China and Philippine stations.

The Albany has been stationed at Manila, Hongkong and Amoy since it last left Shanghai. It will remain in port until July 10, when it will join the destroyer flotilla at Chefoo for summer target practice.

Later, it is understood the Albany will proceed to Vladivostok to relieve the cruiser New Orleans now at that station.

The gunboat Wilmington, which is now up the Yangtsze river, conveying Admiral Joseph Strauss on his tour of inspection of the Yangtsze patrol, and incidentally an investigation of the recent disturbance at Ichang, is expected to arrive in the Shanghai harbor shortly after July 1.

The 13th destroyer division is now expected to leave port for Chefoo Wednesday. After two to three weeks round of target practice the division will return to Shanghai for a few days when it will proceed to San Diego to conclude its Asiatic assignment.

The division to relieve the 13th is now enroute to the Orient. It will take its turn at Chefoo practice, after arrival at Manila. A second division of destroyers, it is understood, will be added to the Asiatic fleet this summer.

Philippine Debt Limit May Go Up

U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

Washington, June 23.—The Senate Committee on Territories has favorably reported on a proposal to fix the limit of the Philippine Government's indebtedness at $30,000,000.

CABINET MEETS

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 24.—The Imperial Cabinet sat this morning and continued its discussion on foreign policy.

Japanese Chambers Seek Tax Revision

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, June 25.—Representatives of eight leading Chambers of Commerce are holding a conference here concerning the readjustment of taxation and the appointment of a commission for the investigation of trade development, the improvement of foreign trade, disarmament and retrenchment of military expenditure.

Naval Radios To Continue Until 1922

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

Washington, June 23.—The House of Representatives has passed a Senate resolution, authorising the transmission of press despatches by the Navy Radio service until July, 1922. The resolution also seeks to facilitate the transmission of commercial messages by the same service.

U.S. Labor Body Defeats Proposal To Curb Congress

U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

Denver, June 24.—The Convention of the American Federation of Labor has voted by 21,742 votes to 14,530 against an amendment to the constitution of the United States taking the power to declare war from the Congress and placing it in the hands of the people through a referendum vote.

91,952 Japanese In Calif., Census Shows

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

Washington, June 23.—Census returns show that the Japanese population of California last year was 91,952, as compared with 41,336 in 1910. The Chinese numbered 28,812.

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40 cts. each

HAWK EYE BASKET REFRIGERATORS
$16.75, $19.50 and $22.50 each

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

Ladies' White Canvas Shoes Pumps and Oxfords
ALL SIZES
$7.50 per pair

LADIES' SWISS RIBBED COTTON VESTS
80 cts. each

WHITE COTTON VOILE
40" WIDE
$1.50 per yard

LADIES' SILK HOSE
Black, White, Grey and Tan
$2.00 per pair

JERSEY CLOTH
42" WIDE
In all the Newest Colours
$3.00 per yard

SUNSHADES
ALL LESS
20%

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Filled Best Curled Hair, for Camping, Up-Country Trips, Houseboat, Etc.
$15.00 To clear
Usual Price $35.00

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$5.50 per suit

TENNIS TOWELS
$1.00 per pair

RAINCOATS
$7.50 each

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BROWN ARMY BLANKETS
size 60" x 80"
$10.00 per pair

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50" WIDE
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CATTLE SLAIN AS "GAME," FILIPINO OFFICIAL CHARGES

Former Governor Harrison Guilty, Says Chief Of Sulu Province

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, June 14 (by mail).—Acting Governor Moore of the province of Sulu has come to the defence of the cattle on that island, which he says are being slaughtered indiscriminately by tourists who believe them to be wild. According to Mr. Moore, former Governor Francis Burton Harrison is also guilty of shooting a number of domesticated cattle, the horns of which he presented as trophies to the Philippine Museum.

"Numerous complaints have reached me relative to the shooting of privately owned cattle under the supposition that they were wild," states Mr. Moore in his official report. "If it is not already a well-known fact, it should be made known to all government officers that there are no wild cattle in any part of the province of Sulu. All cattle within the province are privately owned.

"Some time ago Governor-General Harrison on two occasions slaughtered a number of cattle on the islands belonging to a native chief. The chief's daughter, who was in school in Manila, states that the horns of these animals were donated by the Governor to the Philippine Museum.

"The Mohammedan chiefs who own these herds have in the past repeatedly protested against this action of government officials and tourists, but it appears that their protests have fallen on deaf ears.

"I have ordered large signboards to be printed and nailed to trees at the principal landing places on the island, so that no one in future can fail to know that these herds are privately owned and are not wild cattle, as appears to be the presumption of many."

Detroit Lawyer To Be Envoy To Tokio

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, June 24.—President Harding has appointed Mr. Charles Beecher Warren, a Detroit lawyer, as Ambassador to Japan.

Mr. Warren was Counsel for the United States before the Joint High Commission to determine the Behring Sea claims in 1896, and in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at the Hague in 1910.

Ten Girls Get Degrees From Ginling

The graduating class at Ginling College.

(China Press Correspondence)

Nanking, June 23.—A large audience of officials and friends of Ginling College was present yesterday at the third commencement exercises at the College Hall. Ten young women were graduated, three of whom are going to America to take post graduate study in chemistry, music and domestic science. The remainder will take prominent positions as principals and teachers in various government and missionary institutions.

The commencement program began at 9:30 a.m. with the proccessional, followed by the invocation by the Rev. J. E. Williams. An anthem was sung by the class and a reading from the Scriptures given by the Rev. H. F. Rowe. The commencement address was given by the Rev. Timothy T. Lew; the presentation of diplomas was made by Rev. Rowe, and the benediction was pronounced by Pastor Gao.

The ten graduates are: the Misses Yang Ging-hsieh of Anhui; Grace Wu, Kiukiang; Chen Mei-yli, Nanking; Daisy Yen, Tientsin; Salomi Chi, Nanchang; Esther Nieh, Kiukiang; Grace Lew, Wenchow; Chow Yi-ling, Kiukiang; Lui Rudjen, Nanking and Yii Mei of Nanchang.

Ginling College took its name from the old classical name of the city of Nanking. A new site has been purchased, however, amounting to about 30 acres and plans for a group of buildings in Chinese style to provide for four hundred students have been prepared.

It was promoted by the leaders of women's education in the Yangtsze valley.

Thirty schools in China have already sent girl students to Ginling college, and with the greater interest in the higher education of women that is bound to come as the students go out and begin their work of construction and reconstruction, Ginling College looks forward to performing an increasing service in China.

The college is at present occupying a large official residence in the southeast corner of Nanking. A new site has been purchased, however, amounting to about 30 acres and plans for a group of buildings in Chinese style to provide for four hundred students have been prepared.

End Of World Is In Sight, Local Prognosticators Say

Mr. William Sunday, famous ex-baseball player, has often warned the world. Or, at any rate, the Western world. Premonishment is now come to this hemisphere.

The following circular has just come to hand:

"THE WORLD IS COMING TO AN END!

"BELIEVE IN THE GENUINE GOD NOW!

"It has been 6,000 years since God made Earth. God spent but six days in the making of the earth and then rested on the seventh. Chinese celebrate the Double Ten Festival, the tenth of the Tenth Month (October) in order to commemorate the establishment of the Republic, so the people celebrate on the 7th day to commemorate the establishment of the world.

"The seventh day is Saturday and not Sunday, which is the first day of the week. Sabbath should be observed from sunset on Friday to sunset Saturday and the Golden Rules are made for people to observe during this period.

"Our forefathers, Adam and Eve, erred and were driven out of the Garden of Eden. Their descendants are destined to suffer. But God sent us his only son, Jesus Christ, to save Humanity. But there will be a second coming of Christ which will mark the end of the world. We are not very far from that date.

"When Christ first came to the world, he said, in reply to his disciples, that the end of the world would come with the following omens:

"There will be calls for war. People will be warring against other people. Countries will be warring against other countries. There will be famine and earthquake. The sun will turn dark, the moon will refrain from giving out her rays. The stars will fall from heaven. (Matthew, Chapter 24, sec. 6 and 7 and 29.

FIGURES PROVE IT

"All these omens have been shown. Barring the battles in history, we have seen the war in Europe. Over 30 countries were involved. The amount of military expenses used was $8,750,000 per hour. The number of people participating is over 30,000,000. The number of dead is over 7,000,000 and injured, 15,000,000.

"In other countries, there has been domestic warfare. China is one of the examples. Famine and pestilence in other parts of the world are also frequent. During 1860-1900 there were ten famines in which over 15,000,000 people perished. In China, there were droughts in Shensi, Shansi and Honan in 1877-8, causing the death of 9,500,000 people.

"The effects of war in Europe is being keenly felt. Farms are abandoned, foodstuffs are short. Many are being starved to death, including large numbers of children. The seriousness of the drough of the five provinces in North China and flood in South China cannot be over-estimated. Over 20,000,000 people are effected.

WICKED, WICKED JAPAN

"Earthquakes are more frequent than ever. In the 19th century in Japan alone, there were 8,331 separate earthquakes. Mishon, San Francisco, Kansu and Shensi have all had their turn.

"On May 19, 1780, there was great darkness in North America. At 10 o'clock in the morning, the sun appeared to be setting while the moon failed to give out her rays. On November 13, 1832 a large number of stars fell from Heaven in Europe and America.

"All these omens were told by Jesus 1900 years ago so as to foretell the end of the world. They prove that the end is near. You are the descendants of the last generation of the human race. You should heed to the last warnings, repent and correct your sins. Recognise the Genuine God.

"If there is any queries you wish to make, call the Young Men's Evangelistic Society at Chin Cher-li, Range Road and we shall be glad to give the information."

JAPAN'S PRINCE

(Reuter's Service)

Metz, June 23.—The Crown Prince of Japan, accompanied by Marshal Petain and his suite, arrived here at 9:30 this evening by special train from Strasbourg. His Imperial Highness was welcomed at the station by General Berthelot, the Governor of Metz, the Prefect of the Moselle, the Mayor of Metz, and prominent military officers. A large crowd gave him an enthusiastic reception.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, June 24.—"The epoch-making trip of Prince Hirohito which will shortly come to an end," says the Jiji in an editorial, "has been far more brilliant than was expected at the outset by the Japanese people, who have been most favorably impressed by the friendship everywhere evinced, and the expression of a desire for more cordial relations between Japan and the European Powers. The Japanese are most grateful for the frank and distinguished manner with which His Imperial Highness has represented the country, and introduced Japan to the Western world."

ICHANG MANDATE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 24.—A mandate will be issued shortly reprimanding officers concerned in the recent mutiny at Ichang. This mandate will not contain the names of all the officers concerned, as it represents only the result of the first court of enquiry.

MANILA BOOZE LAW

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, June 11 (by mail).—The sale of alcoholic liquors to children in Manila under eighteen years of age is prohibited in an ordinance just passed by the municipal board. A further restriction provides that no liquor may be sold to an intoxicated person within the city limits.

A Life of Agony
Backache Positively Cured After 10 Years.

Rheumatism and backache are two of the most common and troublesome complaints in this country to-day. Thousands of people find work a torture, action of any kind a weariness, and bad weather a continuous dread, because of the rheumatic pains they are subject to, or the tiring backache pains they are never wholly free from.

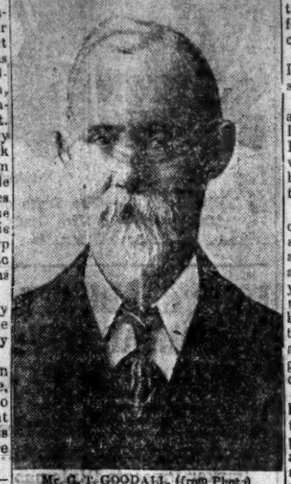
It is foolish to think that you cannot remove rheumatism from your system. It is dangerous to neglect backache pains or the other symptoms that mean disordered kidneys—headaches, nervous debility, bad breath, gouty or dropsical swellings, constipation, bladder weakness, or discomfort. If your kidneys are out of order they are not properly performing their work of keeping the blood free from poisonous uric acid, which is made every day by the waste impurities of the system. This means that the poison is retained in your blood. Uric acid takes the form of tiny sharp crystals, and it is quite easy to imagine how these cause terrible pains if allowed to accumulate.

Of all stubborn diseases, kidney trouble in any form is one of the most difficult to overcome. In many respects it is like Consumption.

Consumption is curable, if you can get at the germs, the cause of disease, but the germs of Consumption are so placed in the lungs as to prevent medicines touching them. That is why it is almost impossible to cure Consumption with medicines.

Kidney trouble is like Consumption—it is so difficult to get to the germs in the weak or diseased spot. When you take ordinary Kidney or Backache Pills or Mixtures, the drugs that they contain are very often useless for kidney trouble, because they never go near the kidneys, they simply go into the stomach, then into the bowels and away.

Now, if you purge the kidneys as you would the bowels, they will regain their healthy, active condition, and soon rid the system of uric acid. There is only one kidney remedy which does this and proves it—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them.



Mr. G. T. GOODALL, (from Photo).

Mr. G. T. Goodall, of Hampton Lane, Herne Bay, says:—

"For over ten years I suffered continuously with kidney trouble, the pains in my back being so severe that I could only bend with great difficulty. I was hardly ever free from the wearying, dragging pain. I tried all sorts of advertised remedies, without success, until 18 months ago I was given a sample box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and was astonished at the relief they gave me. I bought some more and continued the treatment, and after a short time I found I was absolutely free of my complaint."

This statement was made in 1914. In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall says:—

"I am now over 60 years of age, and in very good health—thanks to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills! I always keep them in hand, and always recommend them as being the best thing I know of for kidney troubles."

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure by going straight to the kidneys and bladder. Within 24 hours they are guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you that the healing ingredients have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. This blue colour is their distinguishing mark. A perfectly safe and natural remedy, they never fail to give relief and hardly ever fail to cure permanently.

In a recent test, out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by DeWitt's Kidney an Bladder Pills. Of the other three although such bad cases, two got so much benefit that they thought they were cured, but were not positive, The remaining one was a failure—the disease had gone too far.

De Witt's Kidney & Bladder Pills have cured many well-nigh hopeless cases. That blue-coloured urine positively proves to you that every part of De Witt's Pills has gone straight to the kidneys, as no other pills do.

KIDNEY & BLADDER
De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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OPPOSITE CHINESE POST OFFICE

MANY LEAVE ON EMPRESS BOAT FOR AMERICA

Canadian Pacific Liner Takes 158 Passengers And Much Mail From Here

The Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia arrived off Woosung yesterday noon, bringing to Shanghai fifty cabin passengers. There was a large passenger list for Japan ports and Vancouver. The Empress' tender left the jetty at 5:30 p.m., with a big consignment of mail and 185 Shanghai passengers, 153 of which are booked to Vancouver.

Included in the new arrivals are: Miss G. Ezra, Mr. F. Schwyzer, Mr. W. A. Stephens and Miss A. Hall. Among those booked through from Manila and Hongkong are Mr. G. Swope, head of the General Electric Company and Mr. C. R. Powrie.

Departures on the Empress include Messrs. G. H. Purcell, W. H. Purcell, G. M. Branston, J. S. Dolan, T. E. Doremus, R. M. Ellis, H. B. Murphy, H. F. McNair, A. Rasmussen, Ed. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chopp and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Boulon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward James, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lane and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wallace, Mr. D. Macgregor and the Misses J. and E. Macgregor, Mrs. James Ross, of Shanghai; Mrs. A. Grosjean of Peking, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Keen of Nanking, Dr. Philip Sze of San Francisco, for Vancouver, and for Japanese ports Dr. and Mrs. J. Burnett and Mrs. N. G. Maitland and child.

MUCH MAIL OUT

After the departure of the Empress with its heavy consignment of mail, the next shipment of postal matter to the States is scheduled by the American postoffice to leave on the China Mail steamer Nanking, leaving port Wednesday, and due at San Francisco July 21, nine days in advance of the following mail ship, the Taiyo Maru leaving Shanghai July 5, and due at San Francisco July 30.

The China Mail steamship company announces that their steamer Nanking arrived at Hongkong from Manila June 19 and was scheduled to sail for Shanghai yesterday. The Nanking will arrive at Woosung early Wednesday morning, and will be dispatched the same day for San Francisco, via Yokohama and Honolulu.

The N.Y.K. agents last night received a telegram from their head office at Tokio advising that their steamer the Yokohama Maru will not call at Shanghai on its present westward voyage from Singapore. No advice as to the disposition of passengers booked for Shanghai on this vessel has as yet been received but further information on the rerouting of the steamer is expected shortly.

Cantonese Take Forts At Wuchow

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, June 24.—The Cantonese forces have captured the fortifications of Wuchow, and are thus almost in possession of that city.

The Cantonese commanders are preparing a further advance upon Kwangsi.

One American and one British gunboat are guarding foreign interests on the West River, and Mr. Sly, the British Vice-Consul from Canton, is near the scene of operations.

Hongkong, June 25.—According to the latest reports from the West River the Cantonese troops are said to have entered Wuchow.

Hongkong, June 25.—The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, in its fortnightly report, states that owing to the fighting between Kwangtung and Kwangsi, operations in cotton piece-goods have temporarily been suspended while there is practically no business in cotton yarn.

Steamer Nanking Takes Next Mail

The next outbound mail to the United States will be dispatched from the American Post Office on the steamer Nanking of the China Mail which sails next Wednesday. The Nanking goes to San Francisco by way of Japan ports and Honolulu and is due to arrive on July 21, nine days ahead of the next steamer that follows. This will be the Korea Maru, sailing July 5.

The next incoming mail will be brought on the steamer Shinyo Maru and Kashima Maru, both of which are due to arrive Tuesday.

-:- Married In Paris -:-

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH

(Reuter's Service)

PARIS, June 24.—The Duke of Malborough and Miss Gladys Deacon, daughter of Mr. E. P. Deacon, of Boston, Mass., were married today at the British Consulate.

FOUR GRADUATE AT COMPARATIVE SCHOOL OF LAW

Judge C. S. Lobingier Gives Commencement Address; Dr. Parker Presents Diplomas

The Comparative Law School of China held its fourth annual commencement exercises yesterday afternoon at 5 p.m. at the School at 20 Quinsan Road. Among those present were some of the American, British, Chinese and French practising lawyers of Shanghai.

Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier, of the U.S. Court in China, introduced by Mr. J. Em. Lemiere, of the French bar of Shanghai, delivered the commencement oration on "The Napoleon Centenary and its Legal Significance." The Commencement oration will be found in full on the editorial page.

Messrs. Ho Shih-mai and Ho Shih-chen, the first and second honor men of the graduating class, each made a short speech, which was followed by a duet given by Misses Wong Li-faung and Wang Li-sung, of McTyeire School.

The program was concluded by the delivery of diplomas and conferring of degrees by Dr. A. P. Parker, as chairman of the board of trustees of Soochow University.

The names of the four graduates are Messrs. Dih Kan, Ho Shih-chen, Ho Shih-mai and Loo I-ming. The former three will sail for America in August, being permitted by the North-Western University to take post-graduate courses leading to the degree of J. D. Four of the graduating class of last year have finished their post-graduate courses in America and will receive advanced degrees this summer.

The Law School was founded by Mr. Chas. W. Rankin, Dean 1915-1920, who is now on leave in America. Judge Lobingier also rendered great assistance towards its establishment. The present dean of the school is Mr. W. W. Blume, member of bar of Texas and Shanghai, who is assisted in his school affairs by Mrs. W. W. Blume.

The faculty has been composed almost entirely of lawyers in active practice in Shanghai, many well-known foreign lawyers, as well as Chinese lawyers with foreign degrees, having tendered their services. The aim has been to give the students a thorough mastery of the fundamental principles of the world's chief legal systems, an important object being to turn out students who can contribute to the making of a new and better jurisprudence for China.

The School will re-open for the fall term Sept. 8.

Empress Of Canada Passes Speed Tests

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 24.—The new 20,000-ton Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Canada, has finished successful speed tests on the Clyde, but her cabins will probably have to be fitted abroad.

It is proposed to send out the vessel via the Panama Canal. She will run between Vancouver and Japan, and will be the largest and fastest liner on the Pacific.

Ch Chow-hsin To Pinch Hit For Koo

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 23.—Dr. Wellington Koo has reported to the Government that during his absence at Geneva for the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, Mr. Ch Chow-hsin, the Counsellor of the Legation in London, will temporarily take charge of the affairs of the Legation.

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, June 25.—The Council of the League of Nations has accepted the British resolution that the Aaland Islands should be allocated to Finland, but militarily neutralised. Mr. Branting, the Swedish representative on the Council, while expressing Sweden's profound disappointment, acquiesced in this decision.

Put Ban On Meeting To Voice Protest To Anglo-Jap Pact

Defense Commissioner Orders Extra Guard At West Gate Today

Ho Fung-ling, the local Defense Commissioner, has rejected the request of the local organisations to hold a mass meeting this afternoon at the Public Recreation Grounds at the West Gate. The request was made because certain organisations here proposed to call a meeting of protest against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The refusal was made on the ground that both Chekiang and Kiangsu are seething with unrest and that certain undesirable elements may get into the meeting and create a disturbance.

The Commissioner has also instructed the local police to block the entrances to the grounds and to post extra guards round the place this afternoon when a large number of students and shopkeepers are expected to turn up in spite of the refusal.

Magazines, Books, Wanted At Navy 'Y' For Flotilla Men

Books, magazines, anything readable except undesirable propaganda of any of its millions of varieties are solicited by the Navy Y.M.C.A., with which to stock up the well read popular library of the United States Destroyer Flotilla, which leaves in a few days for Chefoo.

Life is lonesome and tedious in Chefoo. There are no movies, no live daily newspaper, and unless the Shanghai folk answer the Navy Y's call, there will be little to read, during the long days of target practice.

A telephone call to the Navy "Y," at Central 2005 is all that is needed. A boy will be sent to bring in your old papers and books and magazines. Or if you feel real patriotic you might tie up a nice package of reading matter and send it down to the Navy "Y" which is situate on Avenue Edward VII, No. 6.

Army Of Attorneys Fail To Get Bail For New World Rioters

The S.R.O. sign was in order at the Mixed Court yesterday, insofar as the section alloted to attorneys and their interpreters is concerned, when the case was called of the eight Chinese charged in connection with the fight at the New World amusement resort on June 17, when a Chinese watchman and a Sikh trooper were shot, the latter fatally.

Counsel present, attended by their interpreters and clerks, included Messrs. Krisel, Kentwell, Goldring, Musso, Ting and Rodger. All were on hand to make application for bail for their clients. And all were refused, after lengthy argument on the part of the attorneys.

The case came before Italian Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Tsang, who listened patiently while various counsel set forth various reasons why their clients should be released on security and then listened, with much more appreciative interest, to the brief objection to bail which was made by the police.

The case was set down for a special hearing.

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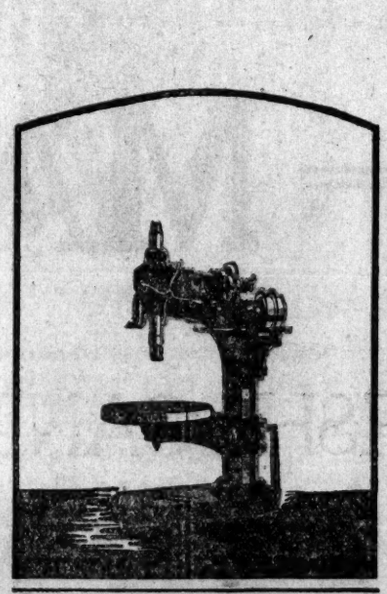

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THE MONTH FOR COOL SUMMER SHIRTS
THE MONTH FOR COOL SUMMER UNDERWEAR

JULY

BUY YOUR NEEDS FOR JULY AT WHITEAWAY'S

Here are a few attractively priced lines in our Men's Wear Section, the values that have made this the leading Department in our Big Store.

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Neat, durable, reliable
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A Very Easy Fitting Topee
in Shades of Fawn or Grey with contrasting pugaree
Our price **$7.50** each

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An asset to the Traveller.
AT WHITEAWAY'S
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Best English make, cool under your tennis shirt
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A very neat and dressy shirt for office wear.
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With neat bold stripe design.
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THE "AERTEX" VESTS
Exceedingly easy fitting and comfortable All sizes in stock.
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Cool—Durable and Easy fitting. Sure to please.
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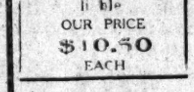

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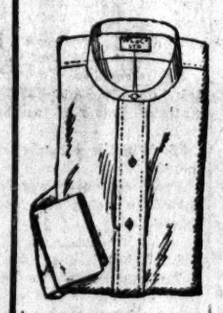

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With Soft cuffs and neck band. The Shirt that satisfies.
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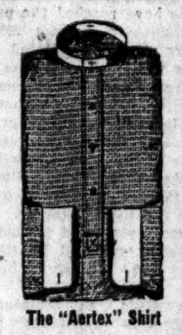

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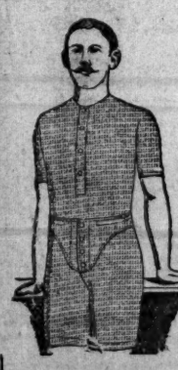

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Underwear for ease and comfort Vests.
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Vests—½ sleeves and Button Front
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NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

HERE IS EDISON'S 4-COLUMN SHEAF OF KNOWLEDGE

His Famous Questions Answered By The Books, The Man And The Office Boy

DIFFICULTY ABOUT SOME

They Relate To Topics About Which Controversies Have Raged For Years

(New York Times)

The answers here presented to the famous list of questions of Thomas A. Edison are not always definite, because the questions, in the form in which they have reached the public, do not always admit of definite answers.

In some questions the individual answerer is called upon to render his verdict on controversies which have raged among the learned for centuries and filled libraries with books of research and polemics.

For instance: "Who invented printing?" No answer can be made before the previous question, "What is printing?" is answered. If the mere stamping of impressions is meant, Assyria, Egypt, China, Babylonia and Chaldea may contest for the distinction, for the making of impressions by seals and dies is one of the oldest arts. Wood or metal types were used for printing initials on manuscripts in the tenth century.

If printing with presses and movable types is meant, the oldest known specimen is said to be a Korean work of the fourteenth century in the British Museum. But there is reason to believe that China or Japan may have practiced the art centuries earlier than this.

ANOTHER CONTROVERSY OPENS

If modern European printing with movable types is meant, another controversy is opened. The invention is commonly attributed to Johann Gutenberg of Mainz. Many scholars contend that the inventor was Lourens Janzoon Coster, of Haarlem; that Gutenberg, who was employed in the shop of Coster, stole the types and fled into Germany with them. There is much evidence that Gutenberg did not claim to be the inventor and that he became known as such because his books were the first to be widely circulated.

The more learned the answerer the more difficult he would find it to answer this question and many others like it. For instance, the question as to which city and country furnishes the finest china is one which calls upon the candidate for a job in Edison's plant to pass a positive judgment where critics and connoisseurs disagree. The tendency of experts in dealing with art matters is to shun utterly the attempt to make decisions on questions of taste.

Some other questions, because of the form in which they reach the public, cannot be answered without explanations. Mr. Edison has refused to give out the text of his questions and only pirated versions have reached the public.

Candidates were not allowed to carry away the printed lists, and the published questions have been reproduced by them by some astonishing feats of memory. These lists, however, disagree in detail, and the unmanageability of some of the questions indicate that they are probably different from those originally propounded by the great inventor. The list here presented is made up from texts furnished by Charles Hansen and William L. Schaaf, Jr.

Expressions of opinion of scientific men vary greatly as to the value of the questions in ascertaining the equipment of a candidate for a position in Mr. Edison's shop. Some think the list a comprehensive one well adapted to search out a young man's interest in things in general, the accuracy of his memory, his weakness in some lines and his strength on others. Advocates of specialisation hold that the ability to achieve a high mark in the tests is the sign of a misspent youth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following are some of the questions and the answers, some of which may be subject to correction and controversy:

1. What countries bound France?

2. What city and country produce the finest china?
Some say Limoges, France; some say Sevres, France; some say Dresden, Germany; some say Copenhagen, Denmark.

3. Where is the River Volga?

4. What is the finest cotton grown?
Sea Island cotton, or Egyptian cotton, according to different experts.

5. What country consumed the most tea before the war?
Russia.

6. What city in the United States leads in making laundry machines?
Chicago.

7. What city is the fur center of the United States?
St. Louis has been the raw fur center until the month of April of the present year, when New York apparently eclipsed it. It is nip and tuck between the two cities, with New York leading. New York is incontestably the center of fur manufacturing and retaill selling.

8. What country is the greatest textile producer?
Great Britain is so considered, but the United States is a close competitor in volume, and may even be slightly in the lead at the present day.

9. Is Australia greater than Greenland in area?
This is a catch question. Greenland looks far bigger on the square, flat maps on Mercator's projection, which represents the world as a cylinder, exaggerating the size of areas as they approach the poles and minimising them as they approach the Equator. Australia is in reality more than three times as large as Greenland.

10. Where is Copenhagen?

11. Where is Spitzbergen?

12. In what country other than Australia are kangaroos found?
In New Guinea.

13. What telescope is the largest in the world?
That at the Mount Wilson Observatory in California.

14. Who was Bessemer and what did he do?
An English engineer; for making steel by taking carbon out of molten iron by the air blast.

15. How many States in the Union?

16. Where do we get prunes from?
From plums, grown in the Santa Clara Valley and elsewhere.

17. Who was Paul Revere?
The Minute Man who spread the alarm of the British march on Lexington.

18. Who was John Hancock?
The first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

19. Who was Plutarch?
A Greek of the first and second centuries A. D., who wrote the "Lives" and miscellaneous works.

20. Who was Hannibal?
The Carthaginian General who conquered most of Italy in the third century B. C.

21. Who was Danton?
A French Revolutionary orator, who was sent to the guillotine by the Committee of Terror.

22. Who was Solon?
An Athenian lawgiver, famous for twenty-three centuries for the remark to Croesus (which modern historians say he did not make) to "Count no man happy until he is dead."

23. Who was Francis Marion?
General Marion was a principal leader of the Revolutionary forces in the Southern States.

24. Who was Leonidas?
The Spartan General who led the heroic defense of Thermopylae.

25. Where did we get Louisiana from?
By purchase from France.

26. Who was Pizarro?
The Spanish conqueror of Peru.

27. Who was Bolivar?
The hero of the South American wars of liberation from Spain.

28. What war material did Chile export to the Allies during the war?
Nitrates.

29. Where does most of the coffee come from?
From Brazil.

30. Where is Korea?

31. Where is Manchuria?

32. Where was Napoleon born?
Ajaccio, Corsica.

33. What is the highest rise of tide on the North Atlantic Coast?
Seventy feet in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

34. Who invented logarithms?
John Napier.

35. Who was the Emperor of Mexico when Cortez landed?
Montezuma.

36. Where is the Imperial Valley and what is it noted for?
In Southern California on the Mexican border, and noted for melons.

37. What and where is the Sargasso Sea?
A vast tract of seaweed floating in the North Atlantic Ocean.

38. What is the greatest known depth of the ocean?
Thirty-one thousand six hundred feet, at Nero Deep, near Guam.

39. What is the name of a large inland body of water that has no outlet?

40. What is the capital of Pennsylvania?

41. What State is the largest? Next?

42. Rhode Island is the smallest State. What is the next and the next?

43. How far is it from New York to Buffalo?
Three hundred and ninety-six miles by the shortest route.

44. How far is it from New York to San Francisco?
Three thousand three hundred miles.

45. How far is it from New York to Liverpool?
Three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven and one-half nautical miles.

46. Of what State is Helena the capital?

47. Of what State is Tallahassee the capital?

48. What State has the largest copper mines?
Montana has the largest single mine in the Anaconda. The mines of Arizona have the greatest combined output.

49. What State has the largest amethyst mines?
Virginia.

50. What is the name of a famous violin maker?
Stradivarius.

51. Who invented the modern papermaking machine?
The major discovery was made by Robert, a Frenchman, though it is often attributed erroneously to Fourdrinier, who introduced it into England.

52. Who invented the typesetting machine?
Mergenthaler was the first to perfect a highly practical one.

53. Who invented printing?
Nobody knows. Somebody in China, Japan or Korea. Probably first invented in Europe by Lourens Janzoon Coster of Haarlem.

54. How is leather tanned?
By immersion in an infusion of oak or hemlock bark or other material strong in tannic acid.

55. What is artificial silk made from?
From cotton or wood pulp dissolved in acids and drawn into threads.

56. What is a caisson?
An enclosure to keep water from seeping or flowing into a space where engineering operations are taking place.

57. What is shellac?
A varnish made from lac which is a resinous incrustation formed on certain trees in the East Indies by an insect resembling the cochineal.

58. What is celluloid made from?
Wood pulp primarily.

59. What causes the tides?
The gravitational pull of the moon exerted powerfully on the ocean because of its fluidity, and weakly on the earth because of its comparative rigidity.

60. To what is the change in seasons due?
Mainly to the changing relations of the earth to the sun. In Summer the earth in its movement round the sun is canted so that the greatest spread of the sun's beams falls north.

61. What is coke?
Coal after the volatile properties have been driven from it by heat.

62. From what part of the North Atlantic do we get codfish?
Off the Newfoundland Banks.

63. Who reached the South Pole?
Amundsen, and then Scott.

64. What is a monsoon?
A periodic, alternating wind in the Indian Ocean.

65. Where is Magdalena Bay?
There is a Magdalena Bay in Lower California, one in Spitzberger and one in Colombia.

66. From where do we import figs?
Mainly for the Smyrna region in Asia minor, which was formerly Turkish but which since the war has become part of Greece.

67. From where do we get dates?
Arabia, India, North Africa, California, Arizona and elsewhere.

68. Where do we get our domestic sardines?
From Maine and California.

69. What is the longest railroad in the world?
The Trans-Siberian.

70. Where is Kenosha?
In Wisconsin.

71. What is the speed of sound?
In dry air at freezing it travels about 1,091 feet a second. In water its speed is about 4,680 feet a second. It traveled at 11,463 feet four inches a second through an iron bar 3,000 feet long. Sound moves at a constantly diminishing rate of speed.

72. What is the speed of light?
Approximately 186,700 miles a second in a vacuum and slightly less through atmosphere.

73. Who was Cleopatra and how did she die?
She was a Queen of Egypt, a contemporary of Julius Caesar and Mark Anthony and committed suicide by causing an asp to bite her.

74. Where are condors found?
In the Andes.

75. Who discovered the law of gravitation?
Sir Isaac Newton.

76. What is the distance between the earth and sun?
93,100,000 miles.

77. Who invented photography?
Scheele, a Swede, discovered the principles about 1780 and Wedgwood, English, first applied them in June, 1802. Daguerre and Neipce, in France, produced the daguerreotype, but Dr. John William Draper of New York University, in 1840, first improved it so as to make it practicable for taking the pictures of human beings.

78. What country produces the most wool?
Australia.

79. What is felt?
A cloth made from matted wool, fur or hair, by pressure, as opposed to weaving.

80. What cereal is used in all parts of the world?
No cereal is used in all parts of the world. Wheat is used most extensively, with rice and corn next.

81. What States produce phosphates?
Arkansas, Tennessee and other Southern States.

82. Why is cast iron called pig iron?
Because, for convenience in handling, it is molded into shapes resembling small pigs.

83. Name three principal acids?
Hydrochloric, sulphuric and nitric.

84. Name three powerful poisons?
Cyanide of potassium, strychnine and arsenic.

85. Who discovered radium?
Mme. Curie in Paris in 1902.

86. Who discovered the X-ray?
Roentgen, a German, in 1895.

87. Name three principal alkalis?
Soda, potash and ammonia.

88. What part of Germany do toys come from?
Nuremburg and the Nuremburg region.

89. What States bound West Virginia?

90. Where do we get peanuts from?
California, Georgia, Virginia and other Southern States and Southern Pennsylvania.

91. What is the capital of Alabama?

92. Who composed "Il Trovatore"?
Verdi.

93. What is the weight of air in a room 20 by 30 by 10?
484 86-1,000 pounds.

94. Where is platinum found?
Ural Mountains region separating Europe from Asia.

95. With what metal is platinum associated when found?
Native platinum is found alloyed with copper, iron, gold, iridium and osmium.

96. How is sulphuric acid made?
There are three commercial processes. (a) Chamber process: Iron pyrites of sulphur roasted in special furnaces yield sulphur dioxide, which is collected in a lead chamber in the presence of water, oxygen or air and nitrous anhydride. (b) Catalytic or contact process: The raw materials, sulphur dioxide from burning sulphur or roasted iron pyrites and oxygen from the air, produce sulphur trioxide, which, when absorbed by water, gives sulphuric acid. Combination of sulphur dioxide and oxygen is carried on in the presence of a catalyzer, usually spongy platinum or iron oxide from pyrite burners. (c) Much sulphuric acid is made

(Continued on Page 11)

I can answer most of those questions, Mr. Edison,

and so can any boy or girl who has

The Book of Knowledge

The Children's Encyclopedia

and I believe I can answer hundreds of other questions on subjects of general information. My teacher says the boys and girls who own THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE are always ready to answer questions. I like THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE because everything in it is worth reading and it helps me to understand and appreciate most everything I see and hear and read about. And by the way,

Mr. Edison, What Do You Think of These Questions?

Why is the sea never still?
Where does the wind begin?
What makes an echo?
Why does a ball bounce?
Why can't we see in the dark?
What are eyebrows for?
Why are tears salt?
Why does the kettle sing?
What makes a fog?
Where do thoughts come from?
Why does a stick float?
Why do we go to sleep?
What makes a bee hum?
Does a plant eat?
Is a stone alive?
What makes a watch go?
Could the sky fall down?
Why cannot animals talk?
What makes a whirlpool?
What is a radium?
What is mist made of?
Why is the sky blue?
Why do stars twinkle?
What makes water boil?
Why is snow white?
Why is sugar sweet?
What makes a cat purr?
Why has water no taste?
What is smoke?
Why is yawning catching?
Why does salt melt snow?
What is air made of?
Why does hair turn gray?
What keeps the stars in place?
Why is foam white?
What makes us sneeze?
Have fishes any feeling?
Why don't we fall off the earth?
How do flies walk on the ceiling?
Why does milk turn sour?
What makes us hungry?
Why do we dream?
What is the only liquid metal?
What plant catches flies to eat?
How does water make rocks?
How did men first tell time?
Why is the tiger striped?

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HERE IS EDISON'S 4-COLUMN SHEAF OF KNOWLEDGE

(Continued from Page 10)

from waste gases of copper and zinc furnaces from ores rich in sulphur by the chamber process.

97. Where do we get sulphur from?
Louisiana and Texas.

98. Who discovered how to vulcanise rubber?
Charles Goodyear.

99. Where do we import rubber from?
South and Central America, Malay Peninsula, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and equatorial Africa.

100. What is vulcanite and how is it made?
A black variety of hard rubber capable of being cut and polished, made from the cheaper grades of rubber from Borneo and Java vulcanised with much sulphur.

101. Who invented the cotton gin?
Eli Whitney.

102. What is the price of 12 grains of gold?
United States Assay Office price May 12, 1921, was 56,695 cents.

103. What is the difference between anthracite and bituminous coal?
Hard coal is anthracite; soft coal is bituminous.

104. Where do we get benzol from?
The fractional distillation of coal tar.

105. Of what is glass made?
A fusion of silica, usually in the form of natural sand, with two or more alkaline bases, such as soda, lime or potash.

106. How is window glass made?
By immersing a blowpipe in Molten glass, introducing compressed air and gradually withdrawing the blowpipe from the molten glass. This produces a large cylinder which is cut open and heated in a flattening oven until flat and then transferred to an annealing oven and gradually withdrawn from the heat.

107. What is porcelain?
A fine earthenware differing from china in being harder, whiter, harder to fuse and more translucent than ordinary pottery. (a) Natural porcelain: A mixture of kaolin and feldspar. (b) Artificial porcelain: Gypsum and bone ash replace the silicious materials.

108. What country makes the best optical lenses and what city?
"A catch question. The City of Jena, in Germany, formerly produced the best lenses, but recently the Bureau of Standards in Washington has turned out lenses excelled by none."—Dr. George F. Kunz of Tiffany and Co.

109. What kind of a machine is used to cut the facets on diamonds?
A diamond lathe where "diamond cuts diamond."

110. What is a foot pound?
A unit of energy equal to the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois against the force of gravity the height of one foot.

111. Where do we get borax from?
California, Nevada, Texas and Oregon.

112. Where is the Assuan Dam?
Across the Nile in Upper Egypt.

113. What star is it that has been recently measured and found to be of enormous size?
Betalgeuse.

114. What large river in the United States flows from south to north?
The San Joaquin River in California. The Red River of the North.

115. What are the Straits of Messina?
They separate Sicily from Italy.

116. What is the highest mountain in the world?
Mount Everest in the Himalayas.

117. Where do we import cork from?
Southern Europe and Northern Africa.

118. Where is the St. Gothard tunnel?
Under the Alps.

119. What is the Taj Mahal?
A magnificent mausoleum built at Agra, India, by the Mogul Emperor Sham Jahan in memory of his favorite wife.

120. Where is Labrador?

121. Who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner"?
John Spofford Smith wrote the music for a drinking song for the Anacreonic Club in London about 1780. Francis Scott Key wrote the words.

122. Who wrote "Home, Sweet Home"?
John Howard Payne, an American, wrote the words. Sir Henry Bishop, an Englishman, wrote the music.

123. Who was Martin Luther?
The principal leader of the Reformation.

124. What is the chief acid in vinegar?
Acetic.

125. Who wrote "Don Quixote"?
Cervantes.

126. Who wrote "Les Miserables"?
Victor Hugo.

127. What place is the greatest distance below sea level?
Death Valley in California reaches a depth below sea level.

128. What are axe handles made of?
Ash is generally used in the East and hickory in the West.

129. Who made "The Thinker"?
Auguste Rodin.

130. Why is a Fahrenheit thermometer called Fahrenheit?
It is named after Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, the German physicist, who invented it.

131. Who owned and ran The New York Herald for a long time?
James Gordon Bennett.

132. What is copra?
The dried kernel of the cocoanut.

133. What insect carries malaria?
The mosquito of the genus Anopheles.

134. Who discovered the Pacific Ocean?
Balboa.

135. What country has the largest output of nickel in the world?
Canada.

136. What ingredients are in he best white paint?
Linseed oil, with a small percentage of turpentine and liquid dried, together with a mixture of white lead and zinc oxide. "Paints made of the white lead pigments, combined with zinc oxide, with or without a moderate percentage of inert pigments such as barytes, silica, asbestine, etc., have given the best results from the standpoint of durability and color maintenance."—Roger's Manual of Industrial Chemistry.

137. What is glucose and how made?
"It is remarkable how few of the apparently well-informed know what 'commercial glucose' really is. This is due to the confusion of terms which associate this misnamed starch product with grape sugar and dextrose. It is quite true that dextrose (glucose) is an ingredient of commercial glucose, but the dextrose in the commercial glucose of today is the least important ingredient," Roger's Manual of Industrial Chemistry. Commercial glucose is made from crude corn starch liquor that is first converted into a liquid by being hydrolised by an acid, then neutralised by a solution of sodium carbonate, and finally filtered and evaporated in vacuum pans.

138. In what part of the world does it never rain?
"People have not been in one place long enough to know for a certainty where it never rains. Some natives of the Sahara Desert, however, have expressed amazement when they heard that water came from the skies. Rain has been reported in regions close to the poles, but neither the discoverers of the North or South Poles was there any length of time."—U. S. Weather Bureau.

139. What was the approximate population of England, France, Germany and Russia before the war?
England, 34,000,000 (Great Britain, 45,000,000); France, 40,000,000; Germany, 65,000,000; Russia, 180,000,000.

140. Where is the City of Mecca?
In the Kingdom of Hedjaz, 65 miles east of the port of Jedda on the Red Sea.

141. Where do we get quicksilver from?
From cinnabar ⅛ the red sulphite of mercury, mined chiefly in California, Texas and Spain.

142. Of what are violin strings made?
From catgut, made from the intestines of sheep.

143. What city on the Atlantic sea-board is the greatest pottery center?
Trenton, N. J.

144. Who is called the "father of railroads" in the United States?
John Stevens, 1749-1838, of Hoboken, N. J.

145. What is the heaviest kind of wood?
Lignum vitae.

146. What is the lightest wood?
Basswood, at thirty pounds a cubic foot, has been called the lightest, but it has been asserted recently that balsa, or corkwood, found in South America, is the lightest.

NEW $15,000,000 MEDICAL CENTER TO RISE IN N Y

Columbia University And The Presbyterian Hospital Allied In A Stupendous Program

WILL COVER 6 CITY BLOCKS

Famous Physicians And Surgeons To Be Assembled On Staffs

New York, May 15.—The world's greatest medical center is to be created in N. Y. city at a cost of $15,000,000 under an alliance formed by Columbia University and the Presbyterian Hospital in negotiations that have now been terminated after eleven years. Work on a vast series of new hospital and instruction buildings will be begun soon on the site of the old American League Baseball Park on Washington Heights.

Gifts for the realisation of this dream of the two institutions for a medical center that will surpass Vienna, Berlin or any other center in Europe came from various sources and a bequest. The donor of the site is anonymous, but authentic report is that it was given by a member of the Harkness family, which amassed millions in Standard Oil, and it is reported also that the family made the $1,000,000 gift, which is also listed in the official announcement as being anonymous. Edward S. Harkness is to be a member of the board of the new center.

The bequest of $5,000,000 from Joseph R. De Lamar had been announced previously, and hints also had been made that $1,000,000 each would be given by the Carnegie Corporation, the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation. These funds are forthcoming immediately.

Co-operating, the two institutions will try to assemble on Faculty and hospital staff the foremost physicians and surgeons of the world, and negotiations already are in progress with some of the ablest medical men of the United States. It is predicted that the head of this new institution will be Dr. William Walker Palmer of Baltimore, who has chosen a post at this new institution in preference to the proffer of a place at Johns Hopkins as Professor of Medicine in the Medical School and Physician in Chief of the hospital in Baltimore. He was formerly associate professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Columbia University.

Obstacles toward the establishment of this great medical center have been almost insuperable, and at least twice in the last six years public announcements have indicated that the working agreement between the two institutions was ended. Each time, however, tact picked up the threads of discord, and the negotiations were resumed.

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WEATHER

Rough weather along the coast of Nippon. Moderate monsoon along our coasts. Overcast weather with threats of intermittent rain.

MARRIAGE

HUTCHINSON-PENNEY: On June 25, 1921, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Shanghai, by the Reverend Father C. Baumert, S. J., Thomas Henry, son of William and Elizabeth Hutchinson, to Sarah Frances Penney 39060

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalms: 27, 28; Te Deum: Dykes in F. Lessons: Wisdom i. Mark vi, 53-vii 23; Hymns 261, 416, 280, 176; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.; 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalms: 29, 30; Lessons: Wisdom ii: Acts xiv. Anthem; "Sunset and Evening Star." Sterndale Bennet; 282, 257, 271; Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm: 26; Lessons: Wisdom i. S. Mark vi, 53-vii, 23; Hymns: 260, 176, 220, 166; Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock; Preacher: Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8:15 a.m. At 10 o'clock; High Mass, sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction On week-days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject "Religion and the newspaper;" Psalms 23 and 24; Anthem "Unto Thee have I cried" (Elvey); Hymns 668, 13 (supp.), 396. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject "The witchery of things;" Psalms 29 and 30, 121 (metrical); Anthem "Save us O Lord" (Bairstow); Hymns 703, 336, 285.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m., Subject: "Christian Science." Sunday School 10 o'clock; Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock; Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. Reuben Bailey of Australia; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. R. Bailey.

New Thought Center.—No. 12 Nanking Road, Kelly and Walsh Bldg., Top Floor.—Sunday Service from 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Subject: "Why Health, Happiness and Prosperity are the Natural Results of Constructive Thinking." Free Treatments and Teachings daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The public is cordially invited.

Community Church.—11 a.m., Columbia Country Club, 30, Avenue Doumer. Rev. Luther Freeman, D.D.; Preacher: Subject: "What Did Jesus Teach"? 5 p.m., Masonic Hall, 30, The Bund. Rev. Luther Freeman, D.D.; Preacher: Subject: "He Loved Me and Gave Himself for Me." Holy Communion Service.

Thirty Years In A Pulpit

Reminiscent Talk By The Rev. Dr. Burrell—Blue Laws And The Ten Commandments

BY MARIE DE MONTALVO
(*New York Times*)

THE Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, President of the Lord's Day Alliance, President of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League, and Vice-President of the American Tract Society, describes himself as "the most pronounced, double dyed, mossbacked, conservative old fogy you ever saw, and proud of it." In his honor three hundred of his parishioners gave a dinner recently, celebrating his nearly thirty years as Rector of the Marble Collegiate Church at 29th Street and Fifth Avenue.

"I know I stand for unpopular things," said Dr. Burrell, by way of starting an interview, which was an unusual experience for him, as he seldom talks for publication, "but it hasn't made me a bit unhappy. I've been rector here for nearly thirty years and never missed a Sunday and in all that time no one has ever said a cross word to me. If I weren't too old to be spoiled, I'd be spoiled to death. I told all the folks who said so many nice things about me at that dinner the other night that I felt like the manufacturer who accidently stepped into a tank of his own glucose and was drowned in it—they nearly drowned me in praise and affection; and I loved it! I'm seventy-six years old and still going, and what is more I never intend to retire. I'll die with my harness on!

"And there is one thing on which I will never compromise: people who come to my church can't get anything in it that is not founded on the Gospel. They need bring no itching ears to my sermons, for I will leave science to the scientists and politics to the politicians, who are surely far better qualified to discuss them than I. As a matter of fact people can find everything they want to know about those subjects ably presented in the newspapers, for two or three cents So why should they buy a pew to hear a preacher who isn't nearly so well informed to talk about them?

WHY PEOPLE GO TO CHURCH

"What people come to church for is to learn how to get away from the pain and the power and the penalty of sin, and if they don't get the message they expect when the church bell rings, I don't blame them for staying away.

"But I haven't noticed that people are staying away from church. While I have been rector the congregation of the Collegiate Church in the city, of which mine is one congregation, has grown from 1,850 to between 6,000 and 7,000—and this in spite of the centrifugal force in city life which has driven people away from neighborhoos activities.

"This centrifugal force was most in evidence when I first came here from the Presbyterian Church, of which I was pastor in the Middle West. You see, I have been a Presbyterian for five generations—but to go from that to the Dutch Reform Church wasn't as great a change as it seems. The word 'Presbyterian' refers to government and not to doctrine. As a matter of fact, the Dutch Reform is the oldest branch of the Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian Church is Reform in doctrine, and the Reform Church is Presbyterian in government.

"When I first came, our neighborhood congregation here was falling away because people were moving uptown, and I soon saw that the neighborhood idea had to be eliminated in a city of this kind, and our church must be made a church for strangers—a place where every one passing through the city, staying at a hotel, visiting friends, spending a day for business purposes, could always find help and welcome. So the Marble Collegiate was never left high and dry just because its old parishioners moved uptown.

"We have really a bigger congregation than that which includes visiting strangers, for each week I write a sermon that is printed and distributed all over the world—in hospitals and prisons, to shut-ins of all sorts, on the frontiers of civilisations, in mission stations of Asia and Africa, and to little places in Scotland and England and Australia and Ireland that one hardly ever hears of. And it is a cold day that brings no response from my big congregation in the wide world!

"I never read those written sermons from the pulpit. I never use any notes at all. To myself I seem just like a pleader before a jury: it doesn't matter whether the jury numbers twelve or twelve hundred, I have my case and my client, and my business is to convince the jury. I can't do it by reading something to them from a piece of paper.

A QUOTATION FROM MOODY

"Moody was responsible for my coming here. I didn't want to come at first, and I was homesick after I got here. Moody once said to me: 'Burrell, we've got the best thing in the whole world, let's make 'em take it!'

"If I had a corner lot to sell, I wouldn't write out a lot of

(Continued on Page 14)

The Napoleon Centenary And Its Legal Significance

By Charles Sumner Lobingier

Commencement Address before the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, yesterday, June 25, 1921.

(*"I will go down to history with the Code in my hand."—BONAPARTE*)

LAST month in France, Corsica, St. Helena and elsewhere, celebrations were held on the one hundredth anniversary of Napoleon's death. There were many literary and oratorical tributes to the great Corsican, most of which dwelt largely upon his military genius. This was natural, especially in view of the revival of Napoleonic strategy during the great war. For Marshal Foch himself ascribes his pivotal victories to his close study and observance of the rules of warfare evolved by him who began as "the little corporal." To some, however, he appears, paradoxically, as a promoter of democracy, to others as a patron of industry while to the Abbe Vecocque, who preached the sermon for the mass at Notre Dame on May 4,

"Napoleon's great merit was that he restored religion to the country and to the cathedral where revolutionaries had crowned the Goddess of Reason."

But Napoleon himself placed a different estimate upon the relative values of his achievements. Almost at the close of his life he wrote:

"My true glory is not in having won forty battles; Waterloo will blot out the memory of those victories. But nothing can blot out my Civil Code. That will live eternally."

I can think of no more fitting inquiry at this time by students of an institution avowedly devoted, as is this, to the comparative study of law, than to ascertain how far this prophecy of Napoleon has been fulfilled.

At the outset it may be well to inquire just what his part in the making of the instrument which he so fondly called "mon Code Civile." I believe that a careful study of the subject will convince any impartial mind that but for Napoleon the Code would not have been produced—at least at that time.

EARLIER SCHEMES OF CODIFICATION

There had, indeed, been several prior attempts in that direction. The legal chaos that prevailed in France before the Revolution had engaged the attention of eminent Frenchmen for centuries. A single code for the whole country was the dream of King Louis XI in the fifteenth century, of Dumoulin (1500-66) and Brieson in the sixteenth, of Colbert and Lamoignon in the seventeenth, and of D'Agueseau in the eighteenth. The four last named made substantial contributions toward such a project—Brieson, by his compilation of the Ordinances in force under Henry III, Colbert and Lamoignon, through the more celebrated Ordinances bearing the name of Louis XIV, and D'Agueseau, whose Ordinances on wills, gifts, and entails appeared between 1731 and 1747, and "were thorough codifications."

The States-General of 1560 voted for a code, and those of 1576 and 1614 again recommended one, and when, on June 17, 1789, that body became the National Assembly and seized the sovereign power, these juridical evils of the old regime were among the first to be denounced. Everyone recognised their enormity, but practical remedies were wanting. The deputies all said: "We must have a code," and after more than a year they adopted a resolution calling for "a general code of clear and simple laws."

But, notwithstanding the fact that nearly one half the membership of the Assemblee Constituante was composed of lawyers, nothing further in that direction seems to have been accomplished by that body. The Constitution of 1791, framed by the same Assembly, embodies the promise of a code and the short-lived Legislative Assembly of the same year dealt with the problem in a feeble way. Its successor, the National Convention, which contained very few lawyers, took up the subject in 1793, impelled, it is thought, by the accumulating mass of new legislation, and in July of that year, appointed a committee "to replace the chaos of old laws and customs" and ordered it to report a draft within one month. The Committee consisted of Cambaceres, probably the most learned lawyer in the Convention, Treilhard, Berlier, Merlin de Douai, and Thibaudeau, and its draft, mainly the work of the first named, as chairman, was presented, pursuant to order on August 9. But the Convention considered the work "too complex" and on November third referred it back to the Committee to be "simplified." Nothing more came of it, however, nor of a subsequent draft of two hundred and ninety-seven brief articles which Cambaceres later presented to the Convention and after a vain effort by him to interest the Council of Five Hundred in the project, it was allowed to languish for the remainder of the eighteenth century.

NAPOLEON'S CODE COMMISSION

Bonaparte was now first consul, and the victory of Marengo gave him leisure for the pursuits of peace. More than any man in France he saw that its greatest need was a thorough over-hauling and unification of its laws. But still more he alone discerned the means by which reform was to be brought about. Napoleon discarded the old committee of the Assembly. He considered that it had demonstrated its incapacity, and on August 13, 1800, he proceeded to appoint a new commission to draft a real code. This was eleven years after the outbreak of the Revolution, one of the purposes of which was to reform the laws. Little had been accomplished in this direction in all that time, though startling changes had been taking place along other lines. Napoleon proceeded to look for the ablest and most competent men in the whole country; he disregarded all other considerations; he appointed no man as a codifier because of political affiliations; and he omitted none because of personal dislike. Of the four who were selected everyone was past middle age and a conservative, at heart attached to the old regime, and Napoleon knew it. He recognised perfectly well that their natural sympathies were with the past.

At the head of the commission he appointed Tronchet, aged seventy-three, and president of the Cour de Cassation. And what were Tronchet's antecedents? He was one of the counsel who had defended Louis XVI when prosecuted and finally executed by the revolutionists. In fact, he was called "The Nestor of the Aristocracy." Can one imagine a more remarkable appointment than that of a man who was practically the legal representative of the old regime, and who was thus placed at the head of a commission to codify the laws of new France? Yet Napoleon said of him later that he had been "the soul of the debate in the Council of State."

Next in importance was Portalis, a Provencal, who had suffered imprisonment during the Revolution. He has been called "the philosopher of the commission," for he "was specially distinguished in the art of legal and philosophical exposition."

Then came Bigot de Preameneu, a native of Rennes and a mild supporter of the Revolution, but obliged to hide during the Terror. At the time of his appointment he was "government commissioner" in the Court de Cassation. It has been said that his "adroitness and pliancy were destined to be proved in more fields than one."

Finally there was Malleville, who had been a practitioner at Bordeaux and later a judge of the Cour de Cassation. He is said to have been "profoundly versed in the Roman Law" and became "the first of a long line of commentators on the Code," which he assisted in drafting.

And not only was this commission distinguished in its personel from the individual standpoint; it was also collectively a representative one. For Tronchet and Malleville came from the bench, bringing to the work of the commission the benefits of judicial experience; Portalis and Bigot, per centra, represented the bar with a training no less valuable. Again Tronchet and Bigot came from "le pays du droit coutumier" and were schooled "in the Parlement and the custom of Paris." On the other hand, "Portalis and Malleville represented the legal traditions of the land of written law." This combination of elements and experience was ideal, and it is easy to understand how the outcome was a "compromise between northern Teutonism and the Latin inheritance of the south."

The commission was appointed on August 12, 1800, "with instructions to bring the work to a conclusion in the following November." The Code has been called "a hasty piece of work," and this was certainly the view taken in the Tribunate when the draft was before it. But the draft was never intended by its promoter to be anything more than what the French call a projet—a mere step toward the final result. Napoleon wanted these men of learning in the old law to construct a framework upon which he and others could labor by dissecting, discussing, testing and remodelling so as to fit modern conditions. Following this policy he directed the draft to be sent next to the judiciary for comment and criticism to be submitted within three months. This done, the instrument was submitted for examination and revision to the legislative section of the Council of State, and then to the whole Council.

NAPOLEON'S PART IN THE FRAMING

Up to this point, then, Napoleon had confined himself to the role of a chief of staff. He had dictated the plan of operations and required it to be carried out by others. But how much did he actually contribute to the substance of the Code itself? In the opinion of Professor Esmein "the part that Napoleon took in framing it (the Code) was not very important" and "interesting as his observations occasionally are, he cannot be considered as a serious collaborator in this great work." But the same author states that, "in the discussions of the general assembly of the council of state Napoleon took part, in 97 cases out of 102 in the capacity of chairman" and it seems clear from this that his share in the process of codification was by no means formal or perfunctory—much less a nominal one like Justinian's. Moreover other critics, even if unfriendly to Napoleon, are disposed to place a higher estimate upon the value of his labors in this connection. One of them summarises Napoleon's direct contributions to the subject matter of the Code as including the articles governing the civil status of soldiers (Arts. 93-98) and aliens (Arts. 11, 726, 912), the latter being discriminatory, and the systems of adoption and divorce by mutual consent. But his influence extended much farther.

A none too friendly critic observes:

". . . his contributions to the discussion were a series of splendid surprises, occasionally appropriate and decisive, occasionally involved in the gleaming tissues of a dream, but always stamped with the mark of genius and glowing with the impulses of a fresh and impetuous temperament.

. . . to Bonaparte's presence we may ascribe the fact that the civil law of France was codified, not only with more scrupulosity than other portions of French law, but also with a livelier sense of the general interests of the State. What those interests were, Bonaparte knew. They were civil equality, healthy family life, secure bulwarks to property, religious toleration, a government raised above the howls of faction. This is the policy which he stamped upon the Civil Code."

We have, too, the testimony of an eye-witness, Thibaudeau, as to the ease with which he maintained his positions in debates with men who had made law a lifelong study. Another has said:

"On some points his influence may seem to have been unfortunate. But how small a price for the rest? His all-powerful will was the lever removing all obstacles. His energy and (why ignore it?) his ambition were the instruments to which we owe the achievement of the great task, a task which had been unfulfilled for centuries, and but for him, might still in our own day have remained undone."

Yet Napoleon, though the son of a lawyer, never took a law course; his training was only at a military school; and he had a hearty dislike for the *noblesse de la robe*, as the bar is called in France, though he never allowed this feeling to deprive the country of needed professional talent. How did he learn his law? Simply by utilising all his odd moments. Once, while a lieutenant, he committed some trivial offense and was confined for several days in the guardhouse. The room contained a Latin copy of Justinian's Digest, which Napoleon's intensely active mind seized upon, and, through his prodigious memory, absorbed. When presiding over the deliberations of the Council upon the draft code he was always quoting the Digest, and the members were asking each other: Where did the First Consul get his knowledge of Roman law? They might have found the answer in the poet's words:

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward through the night."

How applicable this to one who did a giant's work, sleeping only four or five hours out of twenty-four.

Napoleon had also studied Montesquieu, and although he did not accept all of the latter's political philosophy he could hardly have escaped (and evidently did not) the influence of Montesquieu's writings. Finally it was one of the secrets of Napoleon's greatness that he absorbed much from his associates. He was fond, in his campaigns, of taking specialists, jurists included, with him, and when on the march or in camp, while not actually engaged in battle, he had these men around him, questioning them, discussing their specialties with them and thus replenishing his own store directly from the best minds of his day. It was by utilising the unusual situations and by making the most of his odd moments that Napoleon gathered legal knowledge. And this process continued even during these deliberations. As he debated he learned from those about him and he was not like one convinced against his will. Upon one occasion he acknowledged:

"I first thought that it would be possible to reduce laws to simple geometrical demonstrations, so that whoever could read and tie two ideas together would be capable of pronouncing on them; but I almost immediately convinced myself that this was an absurd idea."

REALISATION

From the Council the draft went successively to the Tribunate and the National Legislature, in each of which it encountered opposition. But the First Consul was undaunted and resourceful. He devised a plan that met all difficulties, and on March 21, 1804, the *project* was approved by the legislature and promulgated.

And so out of all this effort and discussion came the Code Napoleon, as the instrument was to be known—the earliest practical realisation of a dream five centuries old in France. But it was only the first fruits of the codification movement. The Code of Civil Procedure followed in 1806, the Code of Commerce in 1807, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Instruction Criminelle) in 1808, and finally the Code Penal in 1810.

ESTIMATES OF THE CODE

The Code Napoleon has never lacked critics, however, though they are far less conspicuous than formerly. When under discussion before the Tribunate, as we have seen, it encountered serious and, some still think, well-grounded opposition, including, *inter alia*, two distinguished jurists, Andrieux and Simeon, the latter a brother-in-law of Portalis, one of the four draftsmen.

"The Code Napoleon," says Brissaud, "was attacked with fury, even in France, by certain political parties blinded by hatred of the Empire. Those whose ideals were the Decrees of the Convention could not help looking upon this Code with disdain . . ."

Outside of France it was criticised by some eminent authorities including Savigny who characterised its framers as "dilettanti" and their work as "only a mechanical mixture of the Revolution and pre-Revolution laws . . . not even a logical whole, a formal unity that might be logically developed to meet new cases." His main point of attack, however, was political and there, as Brissaud well says, "his patriotism carried him too far."

Moreover this contemporary criticism was levelled chiefly at provisions which, it was charged, were not adapted to France, and this the lapse of time has largely silenced. Surely the French people have had opportunity to judge whether this code is suited to them. And surely also no piece of legislation has ever acquired such permanence in France. The sentiment toward it there is comparable only to the American reverence for the Federal Constitution.

After more than a century the number of articles (2281) in the Code remains the same—a not insignificant mark of permanence. There have been amendments and modifications averaging about one for each year but their importance is not generally recognised. At times a general revision has been mooted but as Brissaud says

"up to the present time the idea of a general revision seems to find but a cool reception in the world of business. We must hope that the method of partial amendments will suffice for a long time to come."

Thus the identity of the Code as a whole is preserved intact. It has outlived all the dynasties and regimes that waxed and waned in France during the nineteenth century. Not even the restored Bourbons attempted to touch its contents; they merely sought to dim the fame of its chief promoter by omitting his name and calling it simply the Civil Code—an attempt as vain as it was petty.

RECENT CRITICISM

It has been reserved for a very recent critic to deny the code any virtue whatever as regards form.

"The only merit," he asserts, "in Napoleon's Code is the fact that by legislative fiat it proclaimed one rule of law, where, before its enactment, there were half a dozen or more conflicting sources of law that might have applied."

He then proceeds to attack the following estimate in a work of authority:

"The precision and the clearness of detail, in the phraseology of the articles, reached a grade which has never been surpassed and very rarely equalled. Certainly the laws passed in France since 1804 cannot bear comparison with the Code from this point of view; in contrast, the limpidity of the Code Napoleon becomes striking."

These statements, he declares, "are absolutely without foundation" and he endeavors to illustrate his claim by inquiring what the code has to say on restraint of trade—a subject which in most, if not all, legal systems

(Continued on Page 13)

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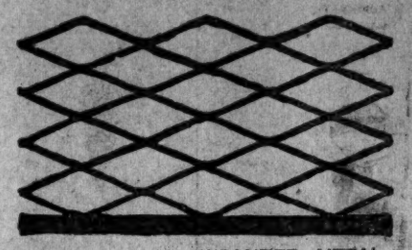

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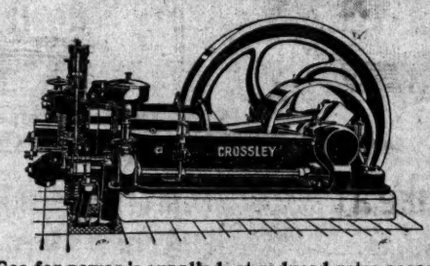

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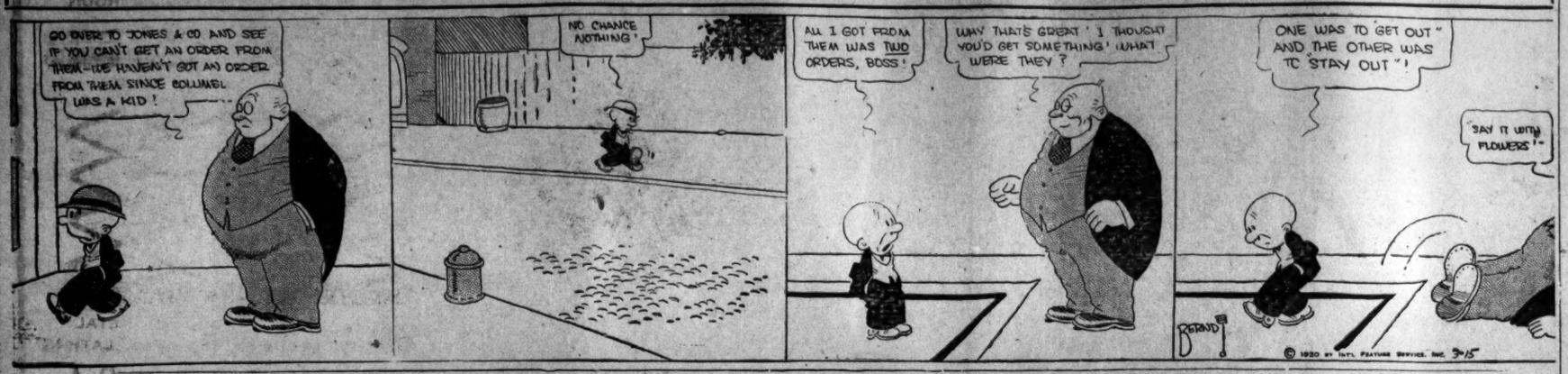
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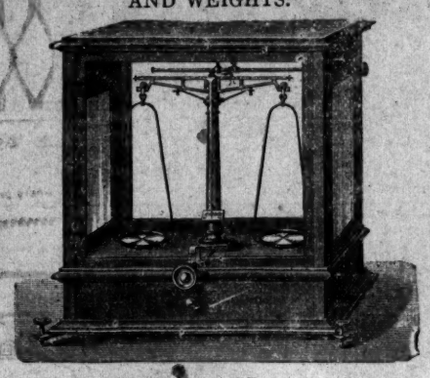

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The Napoleon Centenary And Its Legal Significance

(Continued from Page 12)

has been largely developed since the code was promulgated. But this line of criticism was long since answered by Esmein who pointed out that "this only proves that it could not foretell the future, for most of these questions are concerned with economic phenomena and social relations which did not exist at the time when it was framed."

The whole subject of industrial relations together with those of artificial persons (corporations), insurance, bankruptcy, literary and artistic property etc. were in their infancy at the beginning of the nineteenth century and French writers have long recognised their absence as a defect. But surely a piece of legislation is not to be judged by its treatment of questions which were practically non-existent when it was framed.

And as to clearness the critic last quoted seems to confuse that quality with completeness. The question is not whether the Code Napoleon exhausts every subject of which it treats but whether such provisions as it does contain are intelligibly and succinctly stated. And on that point all the authorities of whom I have any knowledge hold in the affirmative.

Of course, also, due recognition must be accorded to the difference between Latin and Anglo-Saxon theories of legislative expression. From the Twelve Tables onward conciseness has been one of the chief characteristics of the laws of Latin nations. In their view a code or statute should express only general principles and rules applicable to a group of cases, leaving the details to be worked out as they arise in specific instances. The Anglo-Saxon lawmaker too often essays the task (impossible of attainment) of providing for every contingency and including every case that might arise, meanwhile failing to express the general principle at all. The difference is analogous to that existing between the early American state constitution, with its brief bill of rights and frame-work of government, and the latter-day instrument which often goes far into the field of general legislation. There is much to be said in favor of each theory, but the difference must be clearly understood before the French codes and their imitators can be intelligently criticised.

To the Anglo-Saxon lawyer, the first impression of these codes is that simplicity has been carried to the point of superficiality. They purport to embrace within the compass of a single, small volume the law of a variety of subjects, each of which is treated under our legal system, in one or more portly tomes (not to mention statutes), such as Citizenship, Domestic Relations, Contracts, Torts, Real and Personal Property, Bailments, Liens, Wills, Intestate Succession and many minor topics. Austin, the English analytical jurist, however, well said:

"The code must not be regarded as a body of law forming a substantive whole, but as an index to an immense body of jurisprudence existing outside itself."

And it may well be asked if the same is not equally true of the great Anglo-Saxon constitutional documents? How much of the vast body of law governing interstate commerce is contained in the Federal Constitution itself? Only these words: "The Congress shall have power * * to regulate commerce * * among the several states." And has any one on that account criticised the constitution, characterised the veneration paid it as a "misleading cult" and declared its "only merit" to be the substitution of one rule for several?

But the dangers lurking in this method did not escape the penetrating vision of Napoleon. Toward the close of the Council's deliberations on the Code he said:

"I often perceived that over-simplicity in legislation was the enemy of precison. It is impossible to make laws extremely simple without cutting the knot oftener than you untie it, and without leaving much to incertitude and arbitrariness."

EXTENSION

The question as to the merits of the Code Napoleon must not be confounded with the distinct and broader one of codification in general. This is neither the time nor the occasion to discuss that subject; but I think no one will be bold enough to claim that the way out of the chaos in which Napoleon found the French law, would have been to import the Anglo-American case system. "The codeless myriad of precedent" has prevented the extension of Anglo-American law to new fields—notably to Japan and China, which in reshaping their own law have deliberately followed the continental systems, largely because of their accessibility in the form of codes, of which Napoleon's was the progenitor.

"The influence of the Code Civil," observes Professor Esmein, "has been very great, not only in France but also abroad. Belgium has preserved it, and the Rhine provinces only ceased to be subject to it on the promulgation of the civil code of the German empire."

Professor Walton adds, "It has, indeed, made itself to a great extent, the code of all the Latin races."

The progressive extension of the Code Napoleon's influence throughout the world will appear from the following table showing the date of promulgation of the codes of those numerous countries which have made the French code their model:

Belgium	1804
Louisiana	1808
Austria	1811
Hayti	1825
Greece	1827
Holland	1838
Bolivia	1843
Peru	1852
Chili	1855
Italy	1865
Lower Canada (Quebec)	1866
Portugal	1867
Uruguay	1868
Argentina	1869
Mexico	1870
Nicaragua	1871
Guatemala	1877
Honduras	1880
Spain	1889
Salvador	188[illegible]
Venezuela	189[illegible]

PERMANENT INFLUENCE

It was surely a great achievement to have brought order out of the legal chaos that marked prerevolutionary France. But to the Code Napoleon belongs an even greater distinction. As one critic observes:

". . . it has diffused the knowledge of law, and made it comparatively easy for the ordinary Frenchman to become acquainted with the leading principles which govern the law of his own country."

Nor has this result been confined to France. If Savigny, founder of the historical school of jurisprudence, thought he saw failure for the Code because it had been "drafted at an unfavorable epoch," a successor, and perhaps greater than Savigny, in the same school, testifies to its phenomenal success:

"The highest tribute to the French Codes is their great and lasting popularity with the people, the lay-public, of the countries into which they have been introduced. How much weight ought to be attached to this symptom our own experience should teach us, which surely shows us how thoroughly indifferent in general is the mass of the public to the particular rules of civil life by which it may be governed, and how extremely superficial are even the most energetic movements in favor of the amendment of the law. At the fall of the Bonapartist Empire in 1815 most of the restored Governments had the strongest desire to expel the intrusive jurisprudence which had substituted itself for the ancient customs of the land. It was found, however, that the people prized it as the most precious of possessions: the attempt to subvert it was persevered in very few instances, and in most of them the French Codes were restored after a brief abeyence. And not only has the observance of these laws been confirmed in almost all the countries which ever enjoyed them, but they have made their way into numerous other communities, and occasionally in the teeth of the most formidable political obstacles. So steady, indeed, and so resistless has been the diffusion of this Romanised jurisprudence, either in its original or in a slightly modified form, that the civil law of the whole Continent is clearly destined to be absorbed and lost in it. It is, too, we should add, a very vulgar error to suppose that the civil part of the Codes has only been found suited to a society so peculiarly constituted as that of France. With alterations and additions, mostly directed to the enlargement of the testamentary power on one side, and to the conservation of entails and primogeniture of the other, they have been admitted into countries whose social condition is as unlike that of France as is possible to conceive. A written jurisprudence, identical through five-sixths of its tenor, regulates at the present moment a community monarchical, and in some parts deeply feudalised, like Austria, and a community dependent for its existence on commerce, like Holland—a society so near the pinnacle of civilisation as France, and one as primitive and as little cultivated as that of Sicily and Southern Italy."

And as Esmein observes with evident and just national pride, "Its ascendency has been due chiefly to the clearness of its provisions and to the spirit of equity and equality which inspires them."

And after comparing it with the German Civil Code "which, having been drawn up at the end of the 19th century, naturally does not show the same lacunae or omissions" he significantly adds:

"It is inspired, however, by a very different spirit, and the French code does not suffer altogether by comparison with it either in substance or in form."

No greater tribute could be paid the ill fated Corsican than the fact that now, over a century after its promulgation, his code is more influential than ever. Truly he is going down to history with the Code in his hand!

The Hotel des Invalides is doubtless the most magnificent of the world's mausoleums, not excepting the beautiful Taj Mahal at Agra, India—perhaps more delicate in construction, but not so imposing as that which lies beneath the dome of the Invalides. The historic associations, the superb embellishments, the "dim religious light" which falls through the shaded dome directly upon the sarcophagus of the hero—all unite to inspire the visitor with a feeling of awe. But to me the most impressive features of that entire structure were the bas-relief representing the Code and the inscription that encircles the great rotunda consisting of this sentence from Napoleon's will:

"I desire that my ashes repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people whom I have so loved."

Historians who have considered only his wars, the countless lives lost in his campaigns, the misfortunes which befell France after his death,—have denied that Napoleon had the welfare of the country at heart and considered these words as lacking sincerity. But the work which he accomplished in the reformation and restatement of the laws of France furnishes ample argument to the contrary. These codes which brought order out of chaos and furnished a model for the whole world, remain not merely a monument to him, but a proof of his attachment to what he was fondly wont to call "la grande nation." It is this code that chiefly justifies now the tribute of the American poet, Leonard Heath:

"Spirit immortal, the tomb cannot bind thee,
But like thine own eagle that soars to the sun,
Thou springest from bondage and leavest behind thee
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Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Chekiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Newchwang	Yushun	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinfung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wenchow	Kaho	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Choysang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Tuesday, June 28.							
W'wei, C'foo. and T'tsin	Shuntien	14.00	13.30	..	..	..	13.30
Manila Direct	Kashima M.	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M	19.00		..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
U. S. A. via Francisco	*W. Carmona	17.00	..	..	..	..	
Manila and Hongkong	Kashima M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Wednesday, June 29.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Soochow	..	17.00	..	..	..	
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Koonshing	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Soochow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe	Nanking	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Koonshing	A21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U. S. A.	Nanking	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
Thursday, June 30.							
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00		..	..	..	18.30
Friday, July 1.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	..	17.00	..	..	..	
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Yingchow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	19.00					18.30
Saturday, July 2.							
Hongkong and Canton	Kiukiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Sunday, July 3.							
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Kaga Maru	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Manila via Hongkong	R. Dollar	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Monday, July 4.							
Manila direct	Arizona M.	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Tuesday, July 5.							
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Dilwara	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan, Honolulu, Canad U. S. A. & Europe	Korea Maru	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.00

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†Superscribed correspondence only.
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Big Official Scandals Set Japanese Thinking About Cause Of It All

Press Goes Into Prob'em; Alludes To Ill-Paid And Uncontrolled Office-Holders And Evil Influence Of Narikin

The unusually big crop of official scandals has naturally set the Japanese Press seriously thinking of the cause of the trouble, says the Japan Chronicle of June 19. The Jiji believes that the principal cause of the evil is to be attributed to the lavish and irresponsible way in which public works are conducted and the secrecy maintained in respect of the economics of the Government and other public organisations. Public undertakings are carried on in a most reckless and irresponsible way, in utter disregard of the economic principle that the greatest result should be obtained at the smallest cost; and as there is no suitable supervisor, fraudulent acts are easily committed. There is also favoritism which gives rise to monetary offences, or at least contaminates the official atmosphere. And as the Government and other public organisations are in the habit of keeping their affairs secret even where there ought to be publicity in the nature of things, the result is that officials are tempted to make an illicit profit of official secrets or to disclose them for gain. If it is true that where there is secrecy there is crime, it is but natural that the official circles in Japan, where there is so much secrecy, should be apt to get corrupted. Proceeding, the journal says: "But dishonest acts relating to money are not confined to officials. In fact, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that wherever money is handled, dishonest acts are almost always sure to be committeed. Nor can it be disputed that the educated class are more prone to dishonesty than the simple. It seems that they are possessed with an excessive desire for money and are prepared to adopt any means to satisfy that desire. Excessive love of money may be found in any age and in any society, but nowhere has it been so prevalent as in the Japan of today. And it is clear that this tendency has been largely stimulated by the narikin spirit which has pervaded the country for the past several years. None the less, it is regrettable that the intelligent class should have been so affected by the evil tendency that even if they do not actually commit offences for money, yet they often become the subject of unfavorable rumors about monetary matters."

PRODUCT OF THE AGE

"Official scandals have never been so frequent as today since the Meiji Restoration," says the Yorodzu. "And they are not accidental; there is a uniformity in the processes through which the offences are committed. Though the scandals are many and various, the offences have been invariably committed at offices where a great deal of money, or its equivalent, is handled—like Customhouses and post offices. Another remarkable fact is that nearly all these offences had their origin at the time when the war-made millionaries were at the height of their luxury and extravagance and the educated class was most coldly treated socially. It is undeniably that the general social condition have played an important part in bringing about these offences. But another cause is to be found in the partisan policy of the Government, which has considerably relaxed official discipline and encouraged public officials to pursue self-interest instead of promoting public good, as they should. In short the frequency of official scandals today is a product of the evil tendency of the age aided by the policy of the present Ministry." As to how to remedy the situation, our Tokio contemporary says that the first thing to do is for the Government to amend its bad ways. The Government has unconsciously given rise to many offences by encouraging speculations. It has indirectly tempted people to commit offences by according favorable treatment to persons who have achieved monetary success by any means, fair or foul. Secondly, it is necessary that all offences should be dealt with impartially. Should offences of a certain class, or committed by a certain class of people, be treated exceptionally, there will be no end of scandals. Thirdly, greater supervision should be exercised over offices where large amounts of money are handled and the salaries of the officials concerned should be increased. At present, post offices are encumbered with more affairs than banks, but the wages of post office employes are much smaller than those received by bank clerks.

CONSCIENCE PARALYSED

The Hochi, the leading Opposition organ, also thinks that the present state of affairs is the result of some social defect. In its opinion, the corrupt Government of today is a reflection of the national life. In view of the thought, sentiment and consciousness of the nation now, the Government under Mr. Hara and the prosperity of the Seiyukai are perhaps agreeable to the principle of survival of the fittest. Yet, though the state of things is so deplorable, the general public look unconcernedly on, notwithstanding the heated discussion going on among some of the publicists. It may be lucky for the Government and its friends that the Hara Ministry is enabled to keep on its legs with all its maladministration and scandals exposed; but nothing can be more unfortunate for the nation. The continuance of the Hara Ministry in power is not based on the confidence of the nation, but it is by the paralysis of the nation's social conscience that it is enabled to eke out its existence. But when the national psychology is carefully examined, it is to be observed that though the nation is silent and seems to care nothing for politics, yet there is a dark undercurrent in the public mind. When his breaks out after an interval of social paralysis and apathy, the situation will be dreadful. Politics and economics are now nothing but social problems, and they must be decided on social considerations. But the political and economic system in Japan at present is apart from social considerations and in every way it runs counter to the consciousness of the people. The result is that the nations is tired of politics and assumes a nonchalant attitude. While taking advantage of this absence of social supervision, some politicians feel no hesitation in committing unscrupulous acts. When the Government is so detached from the people it will be of no avail whatever, however loudly the maintenance of official discipline may be urged. But the cause of trouble will remain until a fundamental reform is effected through the social tendency and the secret working of the public mind.

NEED SUPERVISION

The Asahi also regards the present official corruption as the result of the materialistic spirit prevailing among the nation—a spirit which it traces to the extravagances of the war-produced narikin class. So in order to obviate the recurrence of official scandals, it is necessary to reform the national mind; but as the national mind cannot be reformed in a day, the journal suggests that more effective supervision should be exercised as an immediate remedy. At present, the arrangement for administrative supervision is very defective. In addition to direct supervision exercised by upper over lower offices, there is an organ of indirect supervision in the shape of the Board of Audit. But while this organ is responsible for the supervision of the official accounts in the whole country, it is composed of only eight auditors and fourteen sub-auditors, so that their operations are necessarily general only. The only Departments which are provided with inspectors are those of Home Affairs, Communications and Railway, but the Departments of Home Affairs and Communications have only three of them each and the Railway Department has only four—a number which is transparently inadequate in view of the extensive field under the control of these Departments. In the case of the Home Department, for instance, there are whole prefectures which have never been inspected. The journal therefore concludes by urging that those Departments which are already furnished with inspectors should have more of them, while others which have no inspectors as yet should be provided with an adequate number.

Eleven In One Family Go Crazy

Berlin, May 14.—From the village of Knechtennoten, Southern Bavaria, comes an amazing story of a whole family of eleven members becoming insane as the result of spiritualistic experiments.

For some time a builder named Brenk, with his wife and five grown-up sons and daughters, had been accustomed to hold a sort of seance, at which four younger children also were present.

Apparently under the belief that they had received from spirits instructions to destroy all material substances in the house, they commenced burning the furniture, including the beds. Then they smashed all the crockery.

Neighbors found them preparing to kill the three months old infant of one of the daughters, the father stating that he was going to offer it as a burnt sacrifice to the "spirit of pure light."

A doctor having declared the family suffering from religious mania, all eleven members were taken under police escort to a sanitarium.

Thirty Years In A Pulpit

(Continued from Page 12)

arguments about it, I'd stand up and tell them why it was the best lot in town, and I'd sell it to them.

"I trained 350 students that same way when I was for a short while professor of homiletics at Princeton, and nearly all of them have written to thank me for teaching them to talk to their congregations.

"When I first came to this church it had a marble pulpit that was a relic of antiquity, and I couldn't stand it. I didn't want to be all boxed up like an angel leaning out of a balcony! So I had it taken away, to the great distress of the old-fashioned people, and have always spoken from a plain platform. And there I have talked about the old solid things: I preach the gospel of Christ just as I drink the same old spring water that Adam drank!

"And by the way, what is all this stuff you newspaper people have been writing about Blue Laws favored by the Lord's Day Alliance? There is no such thing as Blue Laws, unless you mean the Ten Commandments, and they're as blue as the sky is blue! There isn't a word of truth in that tale about forbidding a man to kiss his wife on Sunday. There is a prohibition law, and we want to see it enforced. I got Anderson, of the Anti-Saloon League, here myself. The Anti-Saloon League was raising $18,000 for a year's work, and I told them Anderson was the man for them. He's the most genial pirate that ever scuttled a ship!

"Last year the league raised $270,000 for prohibition. People don't like it, but that's got nothing to do with the question: it's going to be enforced. And in the matter of prohibition enforcement, as well as in his stand for motion picture censorship and some other things, I want to say that Governor Miller is a man after my own heart. He's splendid! One of the most prominent reformers in the country said to me the other day that the Governor was the hardest boiled man in public life. More power to him!

"We need a few checks on the bit of recklessness among both old and young. I don't blame things on the young people—that has been a natural sequel to the war; but it's none of it very serious. I'm an optimist—it's a good world, and we have a good God, and it will all come right before long. There is no real change in people. Human life simply runs along an undulating country, sometimes up and sometimes down.

"And if you want to talk about the dreadful Blue Laws—I can remember when a chain was drawn across Broadway so that people passing should not disturb religious services. But my reminiscences about New York are a little scanty, for, you see, I come from the West. My people went West from the mountains of Pennsylvania in 1850, when the gray wolves, Indians, were rampant, and settled in the town of Winneshiek, now Freeport, Ill.

WHEN LINCOLN WAS CHOSEN

"My father was an ardent Free Soiler, and when the nominating convention met at the Wigwam in Chicago he wanted William H. Seward for the Presidency. We had no way of getting news except by the posting of telegrams from the convention on a bulletin board, and I remember my father's coming home after he had been to see what was up there. Mother called downstairs to ask him what had happened, and he replied disgustedly,

"Oh, they've nominated that country lawyer from down Sangamon County."

"But never was Divine Providence more evident than in that nomination of Abraham Lincoln, and my father lived to thank God for it.

"Both my brothers enlisted—one of them ran away to do it—and I, at the age of 17, joined the band who enlisted at the school where I was, Phillips Academy, at Andover. But all our parents protested so vigorously that the Government played the baby act on us and refused to let us go.

"It was rather made up to me in the recent war when I was asked to go to the front for the Y. M. C. A. I protested that I was 73 years old, and surely nobody wanted me there! But they assured me that they did, and I'd have been tickled to death to do it, too! But my wife was very ill, dying, in fact; so I stayed at home.

"My wife often told me of the day of Lincoln's assassination. Her father, whom I remember as a tall, dignified, white-haired man, the President of the Second National Bank in Freeport, came home earlier in the afternoon than was his custom. His wife knew by his step that there was something wrong, and went to the head of the stairs to ask him. He stood with his arm on the newel post and his face buried in his arm, sobbing, and saying over and over: 'They're killed Lincoln!' I was in the East then, in the class of '67 at Yale.

"I came here, a frontiersman's boy, you know, with hayseed in my hair, and entered at Harvard. I stood it just three weeks—and then lit out for Yale! Harvard is a strange place for a boy with hayseed in his hair! My college friends are still my friends, the cream of our old class. Two of them came last week to Bishop Manning's consecration: Lloyd Vincent from Ohio, and Judge Jim Allen of San Francisco.

"Those were the great old days!"

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Beautiful Legs Are Pride Of The Girls Of Budapest

Young Women, Aware Of Their Attractive Endowments, Appear Like A Ziegfeld Chorus On Parade

BY KARL H. VON WIEGAND

Budapest, May 15.—Budapest on the romantic Blue Danube—the city of love and romance—the queen of operette. Neither war nor the Bolsheviki regime of Bela Kuhn, has robbed it of its beauty, its charm, its music and romance, nor its beautiful legs, wonderful ankles and shapely feet!

After four years' absence I walked along the Corso on the banks of the river of waltz and operette fame and they were all there yet.

Budapest has the unique distinction of possessing more beautiful legs, the most alluring ankles and the shapeliest feet of any city in Europe—perhaps in the world.

And the Hungarian ladies and girls of Budapest are quite conscious of that fact, so conscious of it that they are proud of that fame for their city and do not hesitate to let whoever comes to the Magyar capital see for himself.

WEAR SHORT SKIRTS

To show those wonderful legs, ankles and feet Budapest women wear the shortest skirts of any of their sex in Europe. A walk along the Corso any afternoon, between four and six, is to behold an exhibition of "legs" that surpasses the finest aggregation of "limbs" ever assembled in a Broadway chorus. Were Ziegfeld to collect a cargo of those legs on the Corso for New York he would drive the baldhead row raving mad.

The attention given and money which is spent by women in other countries on millinery and facial massage, the Budapest women devote to stockings and shoes and care of the pretty feet. If choice must be made between money for a new hat and money for a fine pair of shoes and stockings, it is shoes and stockings. Walk along the Corso, the figures sometimes are short for American idea of feminine beauty, the face not always classic and the dress or suit frequently not the latest. But the legs, ankles and feet invariably would make the poets rave. The skirts usually are short enough to show the long curve of the calf tapering down to the ankle. The stockings are very transparent and of a color in keeping with, but slightly contrasting to, the suit or dress.

In none of the defeated countries does one see quite so much threadbare clothing or as many tatters and rags as in Hungary, but against that background the legs of Budapest stand out in startling contrast.

VIENNA BETTER DRESSED

Vienna is better dressed. One sees luxury and elegance there hardly met with in Budapest. In Budapest the people are on the whole shabbily clad, but look well fed. They have food, but not much clothing. Vienna has many of the aspects of Paris streets in clothing, furs and jewels, but beneath them often white emaciated hungry faces. Vienna has clothes, but little food.

In Budapest one gets wonderful rolls and bread of all wheat flour such as even are not to be had in Berlin, and an abundance of good butter. In Vienna the bread is almost uneatable and butter a rarity. The difference is reflected in the people.

The Hungarians are full of "pep," the Viennese languid and appear to be without ambition except to get on the State payroll. Of all the people of the defeated countries, the Hungarians are the only ones who have lost neither self-respect nor national pride through the war.

In Germany, with the exception of Bavaria, the mere suspicion of patriotism or national feeling, is almost regarded as a reproach. Socialists and Social Democrats there and in Vienna (as distinguished from the rest of Austria) have succeeded for the time being in almost killing out patriotism and national spirit.

In Hungary I find that every Hungarian down to the workingmen, has a keen sense of patriotism and a strong national spirit which neither war nor Bolshevikis succeeded in killing out. The spirit in the Hungarians appeals to any American. It is a spirit which Rumanians, Jugo-Slavs and Czechoslavs, who have bitten huge chunks out of Hungary, will have to reckon with in future generations.

Hungary lost two-thirds of her territory and ten million population through the edict of Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson. Four million Hungarians were delivered to foreign rule.

WANT PEOPLE BACK

"We will get back our territory and our people if it takes a thousand years," is what almost every Hungarian will tell you.

Budapest is still the home of the wonderful Hungarian music, that swells to fierceness the passion that stirs the fires of youth. The "lid" has, however, been placed on Budapest's world-famous night life. No more do the resorts open between 11 and 1 at night and continue till 6 in the morning. Midnight is the hour at which the new police curfew rings.

Budapest gives the impression of a city still at war. In no other European capital except Warsaw does one see so many uniforms. Hungary has not yet fully disarmed, and still has a considerable number of troops under arms. The military impression is increased by the large number of officers and soldiers long mustered out but still in uniform—because they have no other clothing. Officers in service still carry the long, broad, clanking cavalry sabre or sword and the soldiers side arms. Those mustered out but in uniform have no side arms, and the small button-like rosette on their cap is removed.

TRAVEL NO PLEASURE

Traveling in Hungary is not yet a pleasure. The Rumanians took with them about all the rolling stock that would "roll." The trains are slow, observe Sunday religiously, and the cars are almost primitive. From Saturday noon till Monday morning there are no trains. I was ten hours on the train from Budapest to Steinamanger—180 miles. The first-class compartments are upholstered with jute sacking, the second and third classes have mere boards. Even in the first-class compartments the tops, backs and sides of the cars are rough boards.

But all recollection of discomfort is driven away by memory of that fringe of legs, ankles and pretty feet on the Corso, along the banks of the Blue Danube.

Boy Who Inspired Peter Pan Drowns

Adopted Son Of Novelist, Oxford Student, Perishes With A College Mate

London, May 19.—Two Oxford undergraduates were drowned today in the Thames near Oxford. One of them was Michael Llewellyn Davies, the adopted son of Sir James Barrie. He was 20 years old.

Davies was the son of the late Arthur Llewellyn Davies, a brilliant scholar, who died young, and his mother, who also died at an early age, was Sylvia, the beautiful sister of Gerald du Maurier, the actor.

There were four children, and on the death of their parents they were adopted by Barrie. It is told how, nearly twenty years ago, the little Davies children were playing in Kensington Gardens when Barrie stopped to play with them.

From that meeting came the wonderful story of Peter Pan and the Little White Bird, while the children's mother found a place in Sir James's stories as Grizel of the Crooked Smile, to whom sentimental Tommy lost his heart.

The eldest of the family, Lieutenant George Llewellyn Davies, was killed in action in the World War, on March 5, 1915.

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HARDING SAYS STUDY OF BIBLE AIDS ALL MEN

Lauds Work Of Jim Hicks, Ex-Convict, Who Spreads Scriptures In Prisons

FULL OF INSPIRATION

Man Who Did Time In 19 Jails Asserts He Prayed His Way From Behind Bars

Chicago, May 7.—"I have always believed in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, whereby they have become the expression to men of the word and will of God. I believe that from every point of view the study of the Bible is one of the most worthy to which men may devote themselves, and that in proportion as they know and understand it, their lives and actions will be better. Very sincerely yours,

"Warren G. Harding."

The foregoing was sent to Jim Hicks, superintendent of the Prison Bible Society of America, 768 West Van Buren street, Chicago, by President Harding in a recent letter. "It is representative of my most earnest views," wrote the Chief Executive.

The message will be spread broadcast by Mr. Hicks, whose 1921 ambition is to distribute 250,000 Bibles, 250,000 pocket testaments, 500,000 gospels and 100,000 religious song books in the jails and prisons of the United States.

"I, too, was a jailbird," smiled Jim Hicks today. He sat in the obscure office of the little mission. Nearby was the miniature kitchen where Jim Hicks prepared the soup, coffee and rye bread for 100 hungry men every night. Jim Hicks smiled—at the corner of the eyes, all over his rotund face.

"My picture's in the rogues' gallery at the South Clark street station right now," said Jim Hicks, still smiling. "I've done time in nineteen prisons. I was in the Virginia Reformatory when I was 11 years old. I never went to school; Dad raised me to be a moonshiner; I grew up a no-count rapscallion.

"One day eight years ago a man asked me to pray. It was in an Illinois prison where I was serving sentence. I'd never prayed before, but I did, anyway. 'God be merciful to me, a sinner,' I said over and over again.

"I prayed my way out of prison. That's a fact, sir. I'm travelling around the country all the time convincing other convicts that they can do the same. I help 'em when they come out, get 'em food and clothe and jobs. By that time praying has become a habit with them and they straighten up and become good citizens for life."

"Since that grim day of February 6, 1913, when he came out of prison, Jim Hicks has preached in 1,000 churches in the Middle West and in 400 in Chicago. And his prayer always is substantially the same: "God be merciful to me a sinner."

Hicks started his little mission six years ago. He never became an ordained minister. Methodist Baptist, Lutheran, Mennonite and Congregational churches numbering 300 have come to his aid. The Rev. S. P. Long is president of the Jim Hicks Bible Society.

"Last year I carried the word of God to forty prisons in twenty-eight States," added Jim Hicks. "I handed 56,800 Bibles to men behind the cell doors. But, say, I'm just beginning. I need 250,000 Bibles this year for distribution; but I haven't got the money. My little society has grown in a few years from a local to a nationwide organisation. But we've failed to reach over 700,000 men and women that were in our State prisons and 1,250,000 in our local jails.

"I'm 43 now. Before I go I want to have a Bible in every prison cell and a Gospel meeting in every prison."

NORTHCLIFFE RETRACTS

Withdraws Statements On Which Sir Edward Edgar Was Suing

London, May 20.—The Exchange Telegraph Company stated last night that Sir Edward Mackay Edgar had issued a writ for slander and libel against Lord Northcliffe in respect to statements made by him in a speech on Anglo-American relations at a dinner to American and Canadian dry goods delegates on May 3, which were published in The London Times and other newspapers.

This morning the Northcliffe papers publish a letter which Lord Northcliffe has addressed to Sir Edward, retracting the statements. Lord Northcliffe says:

"From the way in which I hear that these remarks were received in the United States and Canada, I realise that they were unwise and unwarranted. I hasten to express my sincere regret that any word of mine should have given offence to you and your associates and be misinterpreted on either side of the Atlantic."

Find Krupps Filing War Patents In U.S.

Weeks Says Department Inquiry Has Uncovered A Rather Striking Circumstance

Washington, May 20.—Investigation of patents and applications for patents recently filed in the United States by German citizens and assigned to Frederick Krupp, German munitions maker, reveals "the rather striking circumstances" that of 228 such patents and applications so far investigated the majority have to do with military appliances, the War Department announced today.

"The investigation discloses," said a statement authorised by Secretary Weeks, "rather striking circumstances in view of the conditions which Germany is supposed to observe as to disarmament and the manufacture of war materials under her treaty obligations. Of the 228 patents and applications for patents assigned to Krupps, 28 were found to relate to artillery fire control devices, 18 to electric control apparatus, 9 to fuses and projectiles, 6 to gas engines, 17 to guns and their appurtenances, 3 to processes for the production of metals, 10 to naval fire control devices, 3 to the projectiles and devices for handling same, 14 to railroad artillery, and the balance to varied uses, most of which might well relate to military use."

In the course of the investigation, the statement added, it was found that a large number of patents and applications for patents, relating among other subjects to airplanes and their accessories, chemicals, dyes, radio apparatus and naval equipment, had been assigned to other German companies besides Krupps.

Careful investigation is being made into all these patent assignments, Secretary Weeks announced, adding that "considerable progress has been made looking toward the introduction of corrective measures in Congress for the protection of those American industries in which the War Department is especially interested against the recurrence of this insidious patent activity by Germany."

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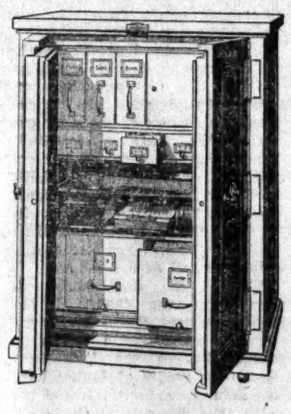

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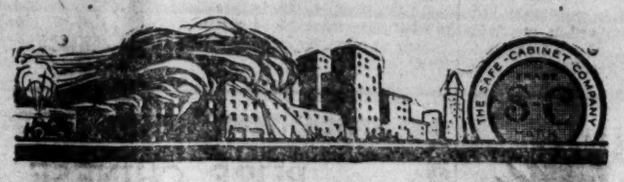

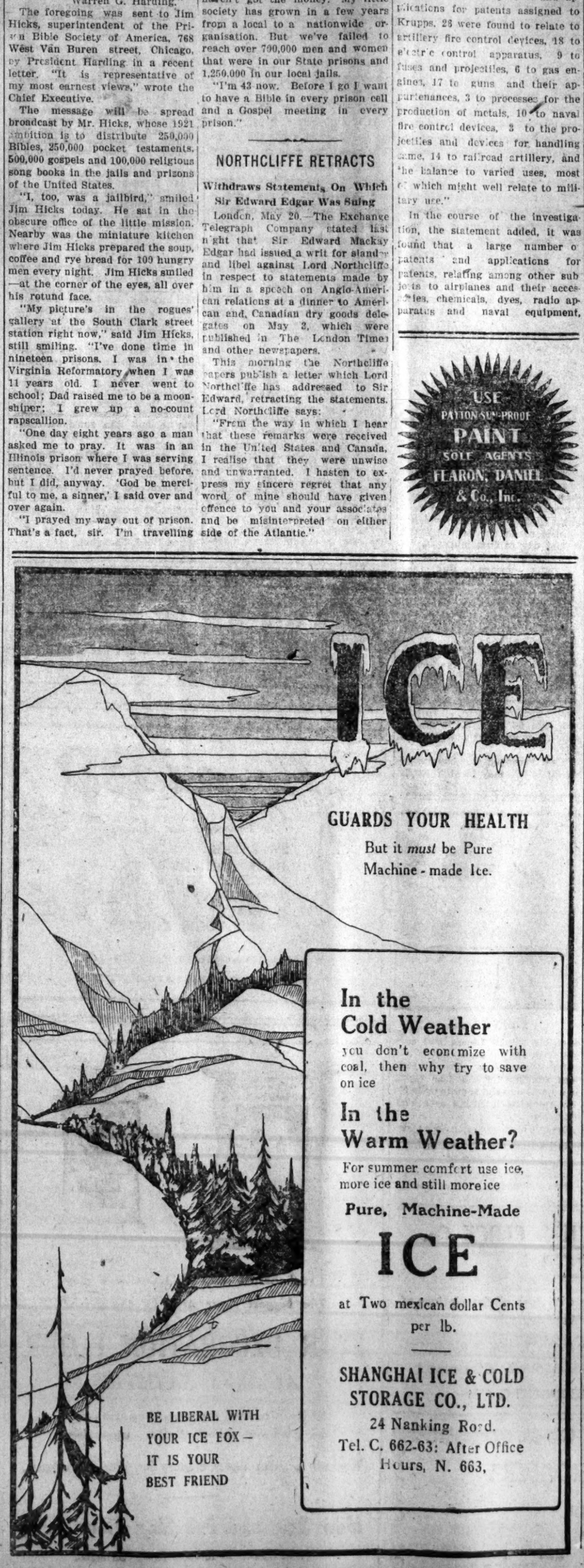
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ASKS ABOLITION OF GENERAL STAFF

Miura Says Incorporation Of Body Under War Department Would Aid Disarmament

COPIED FROM GERMANY

Premier Hara Is Urged To Scorn Militaristic Element By Disbanding Present Body

One of the ways for the restriction of armaments is the abolition of the General Staff in the opinion of Viscount General Goro Miura, a member of the Tokio Privy Council.

"The work which an administration, which sincerely desires to serve the real interests of the nation should undertake, is the abolition of the General Staff, the limitation of armaments and the establishment of a responsible government," he says. "No civilised country has the sort of General Staff which we have. This circumstance alone would constitute the argument for the abolition of the institution. Japan had no General Staff up to comparatively recent years. We adopted the institution from Germany, without considering whether it would make for the efficiency of the army. I must not be understood to suggest that the General Staff should be swept from the country. What I insist upon is its incorporation with the War Office. In other words it should be placed under the direct control of the War Minister.

CAN'T USE CO-OPERATION NOW

"Many regretable incidents are to be ascribed to the independence of the General Staff from the War Office. What is known as the Nikolaievsk affair is the direct outcome of the anomalous situation. As long as the General Staff exists independently from the War Office, perfect co-operation is a difficult thing. The difficulty in apportioning responsibility is another fact favorable for the abolition of the General Staff as an independent institution.

"As for the benefits growing out of the abolition, they are innumerable. Not only will it facilitate the team work of the military authorities, but it will have a beneficial effect on foreign relations. I have no doubt that the abolition would be welcomed by foreign nations as a valuable gain in the cause of world peace.

To place the General Staff under the control of the War Minister is not a difficult thing to accomplish. Premier Hara can take the action if he is prepared to brave the ire of some few militarists. To speak more particularly, Mr. Hara can abolish the General Staff if he is strong enough to face the displeasure of three militarists at the most. It might be said that the militarists associated with Prince Yamagata would oppose the plan. I personally believe that no friend of Prince Yamagata would be strong enough to veto the scheme. I have frequently advised Premier Hara to throw off diffidence in dealing with Prince Yamagata's partisans. I cannot be patient with a spineless man.

"The abolition of the General Staff would open the door to disarmament. Readjustment which is so needed in all fields of Government service, is conditioned on the control of all branches of the army by the War Office. The proposed withdrawal from Siberia, an idea to which the General Staff appears not to take kindly, would have long ago been accomplished if the War Office could act unhindered by militarists outside the Cabinet.

WOULD CREATE BETTER REGIME

"I insist on the establishment of responsible government, because all possibility of confusion between the Imperial Household and the Administration can thereby be eliminated. The existing condition of affairs, if left unchecked, will ultimately lead to a situation full of danger to the Imperial Household. Elimination of the influence of the Genro in the conduct of national affairs is the basis on which responsible government must be founded. It is said that a change in the Government in England means a sweeping alteration of the attendants on the King. There is nothing wonderful in all this.

"If Premier Hara is prepared to carry out these three points above enumerated, let him remain in office, but if he is not confident in his ability to do this, it is time that he resigned. When I saw him recently I bluntly told him so. Pending his action on these subjects I must refrain from commenting about him."

Mental Disease Spreads Rapidly, Dr. Packer Finds

New York, May 21.—Dr. Flavius Packer, noted mental physician, speaking on "Mental Diseases" before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence yesterday, said:

"Mental diseases are on the increase. In 1880 the ratio was 81.6 per 100,000 as against 220 in 1920.

"It is appalling that approximately 80,000 nervous and mental cases are admitted to institutions annually and that $75,000,000 a year is spent for their care.

"Figures indicate that only about 25 percent of those admitted to institutions recover.

"The number of institutions caring for this class of patients is 383, and on January 1, 1920, there were 232,680 patients in these institutions.

"In New York State alone there were 41,288 patients, and it required 7,000 employes to care for them."

France's Progress Amazes Morrow

Payment Of 2,600,000,000 Gold Francs On External Debt Great Feat, Says Morgan Man

New York, May 21.—The French have been doing more for the world during the last three months than the world has been doing for France, said Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan and Co., in an address yesterday afternoon at a luncheon of the New York Council of the American Association of Advertising Agencies in the McAlpin. Mr. Morrow said further that what France had accomplished in the last six months in the payment of her external debt was little less than amazing.

"Her external debt," said Mr. Morrow, "reached its maximum point at the end of September, 1920. At that time it amounted to 35,328,000,000 francs. At the end of March, 1921, her total external debt amounted to 32,723,000,000 francs, a reduction of more than 2,600,000,000 gold francs, or somewhat more than $500,000,000." He continued:

"How was this amazing achievement attained? It is not easy to answer. The thousands of transactions that make up international settlements cannot be followed by one person. It is probable that France has made substantial sales of foreign-held securities; she has also made some specie payments, and we know that there has been a remarkable improvement in her foreign trade position.

"The truth is that France is again becoming a self-sustaining country. She is reducing her imports of foodstuffs; she is developing a surplus of goods for export. In the calendar year 1919, France's imports exceeded her exports by almost 24,000,000,000 francs. In 1920 the import balance was about 13,000,000,000 francs. In the first three months of 1921, this import balance has been changed into a small export balance.

"This is the fundamental explanation of the change in the French position. This is the explanation of the rise in French exchange. During the last three months the people of France have been doing more for the rest of the world than the rest of the world has been doing for France.

"It would be idle to suggest that France is out of her troubles. She has grave problems ahead of her. It is to be hoped that with the settlement of the German indemnity she will be able to reduce the size of her army. It is to be hoped, also, that the counsel of her wisest leaders will prevail with reference to the handling of her domestic debt."

Discussing Europe in general, Mr. Morrow said the inclination was to lay too much stress on physical destruction in making estimates of European recovery. "If men can but retain their confidence in one another and their faith in their Governments, the property losses will soon be made up," he said.

He said that if she maintains the spirit to do so, France may be better able to carry an external debt of 33,000,000,000 gold francs than she was able to pay an external debt of 5,000,000,000 gold francs after the Franco-Prussian War. He attributed her ability to make the progress she is revealing to what the nation gained in powerful organisation through the World War.

SOVIET LABOR ASSURED OF ONE MEAL PER DAY

Russian Government Obliged To Reopen Markets To Supply People

Berlin, May 7.—The Soviet Government had declared all sale of food to be illegal, but lacking the mechanism for procuring and distributing supplies it was later obliged to reopen the markets, according to an impartial American observer who has just returned after being engaged in medical work and American relief distribution in Russia.

The rationing by the Government, however, gives every person a chance of getting something, he says. Workers are assured of at least one meal a day consisting of meat and soup. Factories also have a daily bread ration. The rations have gradually been cut down through the winter from a pound and a half to half a pound. The traveler said he thrived on canary seed and porridge. The Foreign Office, he added, received an additional small ration of cheese.

There is a conspicuous clothing shortage and many people are wearing clothing so frequently mended that nothing but a mass of patches is left.

A nineteen-year-old girl Communist organiser has been successful in a movement obliging all theaters and operas to give one performance each week free to children. The movement started two years ago and is being conducted entirely by this girl. After each performance the children are permitted to vote on the ability of the actors. The actors, however, find the children appreciative rather than over critical, which eases their anxiety over losing their jobs.

The workers are forbidden to leave factories without Government authorisation, and many cities have similar restrictions about a change in a place of dwelling. Moving is permitted in Petrograd, where the streets are now partly deserted.

Moscow, with 2,500,000 inhabitants, is overcrowded and moving is forbidden. The streets have been allowed to get into such bad condition that bicycling in Moscow is almost impossible. Labor continues to be compulsory, and idlers either join the labor battalions or flee from the country.

The peasants can keep all the land they can till, but their surplus production is taken by the Government. Conscription is in force and service in the army is compulsory. The death sentence as a punishment for desertion, reintroduced after the second Polish offensive, is being maintained. The observer finds that a praiseworthy effort is being made toward the education and care of children.

Band Concert Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be given by the band in the Public Garden Monday, beginning at 5:30 p.m.

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3. Waltz—Moonlight Blues ..... Deane
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5. (a) One Step—Sand Dunes ..... Gay
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Okuma Deplores Role Of Geisha Houses In Politics

Admits He Sowed His Wild Oats In His Day, But Doesn't Consider Machiai Place To Decide Political Questions

"Rise, ye young heroes," is the call to the younger generation of Japan voiced by Marquis Okuma in a characteristically frank and breezy interview given by the Grand Old Man of Waseda to the Asahi on the subject of the general decadence of the times.

Political scandals was the subject on which the former Prime Minister started to expatiate; he deplored the fact that public men of today are mixing their private irregularities—not such deplorable things in themselves, he said—with politics; and he ended up by discussing possible successors to Premier Hara.

"I don't mind confessing that in my youth I sowed my wild oats," declared the Sage of Waseda, "but I have more than once warned Ito and Yamagata and the others of the impropriety of conducting important discussions of affairs of state in machiai (geisha restaurants).

"In any age there have been bad characters. Robbers, like the sands of the sea, cannot be entirely eradicated in any age. In this respect Christ and Confucius alike erred in their judgment of human nature. By this I do not mean to excuse bad characters. I believe that the fact that nowadays we are having so much talk about scandals shows a loosening of the nation's morals. During Prince Ito's day there was some attention paid to the discipline of those in the service of the state, but nowadays high officials have come to indulge in loose living and irregularities in an apparently reckless manner.

SHOULDN'T ADVERTISE IT

"In former days, politics was discussed in clubs where women were not admitted. Today, it is discussed in machiai houses. Yamagata, Ito, Terauchi and their crowd used to indulge in revelries. I therefore do not begrudge the present day cabinet ministers if they like the company of beautiful young women. But they should not advertise so much what they are doing. It's a shame that it has come to be regarded that unless one holds banquets in machiai houses he cannot maintain his dignity.

"I hear that members of the present Cabinet and of the former Terauchi ministry held a banquet at the Tokiwa. There were 40 guests and certainly about Y.5,000 must have been spent. To be sure, Y.5,000 or Y.10,000 are no such big sums. But who paid the bill?

"Usui arranged the banquet, I heard; but it may be that Hayakawa held the banquet to thank the ministers for his appointment as the president of the South Manchuria Railway Company. Strictly speaking, from the political point of view that banquet was a sort of bribery.

"That was an example. The majority of political crimes have been recorded in the account books of the machiai. Behind the crimes were women. Such irregularities were committed in Europe among diplomatic circles a century ago, but the practice should be stopped now. When I was serving the Government, I often was invited to be present at machiai, but to this day I do not know what sort of a place a machiai is.

PLENTY OF SUCCESSORS

"If the ministry is doing wrong and is not up to the popular expectations, it should be torn down. Viscount Kato of the Kenseikai is unpopular as successor? Nonsense! There are a dozen or two dozen men of Prime Ministerial calibre.

"They mention Kiyoura, Den, Goto, Saito, or Kato as possibilities. But how old do you think these men are? Look at Lloyd George. He began at 45 or 46 and for 10 years he has been leading or helping to lead England through her most trying hours.

"Japan is the newest country admitted into the comity of powers of the world. Yet she depends upon older leaders than any of the other powers. In that manner, we can never expect to compete successfully with other nations. Whether newspaper men or judges, young men of great character should rise if they have ability and replace older men. I have always been whipping young men to rise, but alas they do not warm up to it.

"Let alone the question of a successor, we should start a movement to tear down the ministry. If the Kenseikai party does not measure up to the popular expectations, that party should be broken up. The Seiyukai party should also be disorganised. A new front should be shown by the nation. In the present spiritless state of political parties in Japan we cannot expect progress making competition and we will lag behind in the race with other nations."

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WOMAN FAINTS AT CHURCH SERVICE

Weakened by a long illness Mrs. Annie Taylor, a resident of Whitehorse, New Jersey, U.S.A., dropped in a faint at church service. She was carried out by the ushers who thought she was dead.

Mrs. Taylor had suffered for weeks from typhoid fever and the disease had made such inroads on her constitution and had so thinned her blood that she was practically a wreck of her former self. She was not only reduced in weight but her colour was gone and she had little strength.

"I was subject to dizzy spells," relates Mrs. Taylor, "and they came on suddenly. I fainted so often that I was finally advised to have a card with my name and address tied about my neck, in case I should be picked up some time by strangers. My nerves were upset and I trembled almost constantly. My appetite was poor and I could not sleep well though I was always tired. There were sharp pains about my heart and I had frequent headaches.

"I tried several prescriptions but nothing helped me until a neighbour who had taken Dr. Williams' pink pills with benefit, induced me to take them. In two weeks I felt that the pills were helping me and I continued taking them until I had recovered my lost weight and strength. I no longer have dizzy or fainting spells, I eat and sleep well and the headaches have disappeared. I believe that Dr. Williams' pink pills saved my life and I shall never be without them again."

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Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 24)

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5°—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1921.

6°—Applications for debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A chequee representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°—Applications for Debentures under par will not be recognised by the Council.

8°—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. LEGENDRE, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1921
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AMERICAN CITY TO BE MOVED TO MAKE DAM SITE

Vast Engineering Project Will Irrigate 300,000 Acres

(Reuter's Service)

Pocatello, Idaho, June 2 (by mail).—Removal of the entire town of American Falls, Idaho, with its population of 2,000, two or three miles to a new site higher than its present location, is to be attempted within a few months by engineers working on a huge irrigation project.

Waters of the Snake River, on which American Falls is located, are to be dammed, according to present plans, and will be used to reclaim some 300,000 or more acres of arid land now given over to the sage brush.

Engineers say the project is one of the largest ever attempted. The big dam itself will have an abutment of one mile in length, will be sixty feet high and will have a base sufficiently strong to stand an additional thirty feet should it ever be deemed necessary to add to its height.

The big reservoir to be filled by the waters backing up from the dam will cover some 76 square miles and will have an impound of 3,000,000 square feet. Its waters will extend from American Falls to Blackfoot, a distance of about twenty miles. The reservoir will have a short line of nearly 100 miles and at its widest point it will be four miles across and in places 90 feet deep.

Besides moving the town of American Falls, it will be necessary to tear up the Oregon Short Line railroad and move it to higher bench land. A railroad bridge will be razed and a new one constructed farther up the Snake River. The Idaho Power Company's plant, furnishing light and power to the Southeastern section of the state, will be removed.

The dam site has been surveyed and preliminary work in the form of drilling for a solid rock fundation has been started.

rate for the pound sterling as quoted on the Paris Bourse today was francs 46.79.

STERLING RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, June 24.—The closing

CHANG TSO-LIN IN NO GREAT HURRY TO BEGIN DRIVE

Mukden Warlord, With Peking's Money In Hand, Declines To Move

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, June 21.—The Central Government is just beginning to learn what it really did when it made General Chang Tso-lin pacification commissioner and defense commissioner for Mongolia. The presidential mandate gave Chang the right to use his own methods in handling the situations.

Repeated requests from the Government that troops be sent have been met with the reply that Mongolia is of secondary importance to the borders of Manchuria and that it is not yet time to retake Mongolia. Chang has agreed to send a few regiments but the Government knows a small force can accomplish nothing.

The Government now finds itself between two fires. Chang doesn't want to go to Mongolia as long as there is sufficient power to run the electric fans in Mukden. General Wu Pei-fu is insisting that he send his troops there at once as they might as well be fighting as annoying the inhabitants of Peking, Kalgan and other cities.

Chang mistrusts General Wu's interest and so the troops will probably get no nearer the fighting line than Kalgan, Peking and Tungchow.

The associate Commander-in-Chief, General Chou Feng, is also trying to convince the Government that delay is best. He wired to the Ministry of War that no offensive should be undertaken unless some light railroads are built to transport equipment. The Government thought this a good plan until it was suggested that the Government build the road.

It has been suggested by some in political circles that such a railroad would give excellent service in case of a retreat.

STRIKE SETTLED

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 25.—The settlement of the dispute in the cotton industry has now been completed, with the formal signature of a wages agreement which will assure industrial peace for at least nine months. The mills will reopen on Monday.

Tokio Gets Gift From Electric Co.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, June 24.—In commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the company, the shareholders of the Tokio Electric Light Company have voted a million yen to the Municipality for public welfare. The donation is to be used for the development of electric enterprises in the city.

Obituary

MRS. ELSIE M. BARKER

Mukden, June 20.—A gloom was cast over Mukden, last week, by the sad news of the death of Elsie M. Barker, wife of Rev. T. M. Barker of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at the early age of 28. An operation was found to be necessary on Sunday, but to no avail and on Monday evening she succumbed. The entire foreign community of Mukden mourns her death and the greatest sympathy goes out to her husband in his irreparable parting. She died as she had lived, a noble woman, ever thoughtful for others and her parting message was "To give her love to all her friends."

Beloved by all who knew her her many sterling qualities will be sadly missed. Of her true womanly qualities and kindly nature, words are inadequate, and her cheery disposition will be sadly missed by us all. The funeral took place on Thursday last and was attended by nearly 200 residents and friends from near and far. The floral offerings were very numerous and beautiful. The service both at the church and graveside was very beautiful in its simplicity and was taken by the Revs. Stewart Rasmussen and McQuirter.

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 3A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2361

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretro-scope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

Classified Advertisements

APARTMENTS

Two rooms ensuite, opposite Race Course, clean and cheerful, private modern bath, running hot water, best food obtainable, available immediately. Apply to Box 957, THE CHINA PRESS, or Phone W. 2243.
39013 J. 26

TO LET, one well-furnished room, with or without board. Apply 20 Haskell Road.
39017 J. 28

ONE well-furnished room to let, suitable for lady or gentleman. Apply 6 and 7 Quinsan Garden.
39026 J. 26

VACANT 5th July, large double room, private bath, verandah, use of phone, full board, suitable for two persons. 28 Carter Road.
39027 J. 29

TO LET, one fully furnished room with verandah. Full board, very reasonable, suitable for bachelor. Hongkew district. Please apply to Box 966, THE CHINA PRESS.
39024 J. 26

TO LET, one well-furnished room with verandah. Apply 241 Avenue Foch.
38997 J. 26

TO LET, Bubbling Well Road, one large well-furnished front room, with private verandah and bathroom, facing south. Suitable for two persons. Good board and attendance. Apply to Box 948, THE CHINA PRESS.
38994 J.

COMFORTABLE HOME for lady, or couple, in private home. Apply to Box 931, THE CHINA PRESS.
38958 J. 28

TO LET, two well-furnished rooms. Small room with board $55 per month; large, $95 for one, $135 for two. Will let without board. Reply 229 Avenue Foch, corner Yates Road.
39004 J. 26

TO LET, two large furnished rooms, bed and sitting room, with verandah, bathroom and telephone. 35 Bubbling Well Road.
38962 J. 29

TO LET, two large rooms with full board, with bath attached (geyser), suitable for married couple or bachelors, moderate price. Telephone North 632. Apply 3 Kungping Road.
38968 J. 29

TO LET, several large and small well-furnished and airy rooms with good board and attendance in terminal of two tram routes Apply No. X645 North Shanse Road, corner Boundary Road opposite S. N. Railway station; or phone North 1986.
38973 J. 29

ROOM, elegantly furnished, for one or two gentlemen, western district. two minutes from tram-line, good locality. All modern conveniences, verandah, bath, garage, telephone. First-class table board served on private tables. Apply, after 5 p.m., 19A Connaught Road; telephone West 2407.
38885 J.

PROFESSIONAL

REMINGTON Typewriter School. A School providing efficient instruction in typewriting and shorthand is now open at No. 3 Kiukiang Road, top floor. Complete equipment, new, latest model Remington Typewriters. A special course in Pitman's shorthand for beginners has just commenced. Classes are on Wednesdays and Fridays from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. Those who desire to join should apply immediately to the Principal. Special dictation classes for advanced pupils who desire speed practice are held daily (except Saturday and Sunday) from 2 to 3 p.m. and on Monday and Wednesday from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. Apply to the principal at above address for prospectus, tuition fees and further particulars.
39005

EXPERIENCED foreign schoolmaster gives private lessons in English or German, preferably to Chinese gentlemen. Apply to Box 959, THE CHINA PRESS.
39015 J. 26

RUSSIAN LADY requires pupils for piano lessons, also for the Russian language. Room 59 Yih Ping Shang.
39033 J.28

FRENCH TEACHER in local school gives lessons theory and conversation; will take pupils that fail in examinations for repetition French course during summer. Apply to Box 967, THE CHINA PRESS.
39025 J. 26

AN English lady wishes to give lessons in English. Apply to Box 949, THE CHINA PRESS.
38995 J. 26

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, first-class building foreman, also steam-heating and plumbing foreman. Reply to Box 951, THE CHINA PRESS.
39055 J. 26

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, American young man capable of handling office routine and assisting with heavy export shipments. Apply, stating experience and expectations, to Box 987. THE CHINA PRESS.
39064 J. 29

WANTED, at once, competent young American woman as general office assistant in aggressive export firm. Experience in figuring desirable. Apply, stating qualifications, to Box 991, THE CHINA PRESS.
39064 J. 29

EXPORT compradore required. Must have thorough knowledge of all kinds of Chinese exports, good connections with dealers, and substantial backing. Apply to Box 971, THE CHINA PRESS.
39035 J.28

STENO-TYPIST wanted, male, for export office. No previous experience required. State age and salary expected. Reply to Box 972, THE CHINA PRESS.
39035 J.28

WANTED, competent stenographer. Apply Zellertach Paper Co., 62 Kiangse Road.
39041 J. 26

WANTED, by American firm, a Mandarin and English speaking Chinese as interpretor, to travel with foreigner in outports. Apply to Box 964, THE CHINA PRESS.
39020 J. 26

OFFICES WANTED

BRITISH FIRM require shortly showroom and offices in good locality, also godown premises. Apply, with full particulars, to Box 977, THE CHINA PRESS.
39046 J. 28

LOST

LOST, white semi-Persian cat, vicinity of Cathedral. Reward if necessary. Apply to Box 994, THE CHINA PRESS.
39076 J. 26

GODOWNS, TO LET

GODOWNS, part or whole, to let in central district. Apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund.
38480

EXCHANGE AND MART

WINCHESTER, .22 automatic rifle in excellent condition. Accuracy guaranteed. Price with 200 rounds, $75. Apply to Box 946, THE CHINA PRESS.
38990 J. 26

FOR SALE, one Cunningham Sedan, seven-passenger, brand-new, latest model, just imported from the States. One Cadillac motor car, five-seater, sport model, used only one month, almost new. Please apply to Box 917, THE CHINA PRESS.
38933 J. 28

FOR SALE, one single cylinder Harley-Davidson cycle, price reasonable. On view at China Motors, Star Garage.
38900 J.26

PEDIGREE English Setter Pups, two months old. May be seen by applying to Box 887, THE CHINA PRESS.
38868 J 25

ALCOHOL 95%

"Three Bells" brand, manufactured in Manila from sugar molasses. Best quality at reasonable price. We carry stocks and also take orders for future delivery. Enquiries are solicited.

YEK HUA TRADING CORPORATION
61 Rue Du Consulat, Shanghai.
Tel. C. 5686
38759

TSINGTAO
Hotel-Pension-Seaside.
open all the year round
Joseph. Th. Monchen
Proprietor.
38535

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 24)

THE OLD AND FUTURE FRIENDS
THE "VAUGHAN"
Can Opener and Combination Folding Cork Screw and Bottle Opener
"CORN FORK" also used as Pickle, Sardine, and Butter Fork
THE "GEM"
Kettle Scraper
"DAINTY" FOLDING CORK-SCREW "NIFTY" Combination Pocket Bottle Opener, with Folding Tempered Screw-Driver and Button-Hook
Only limited number in stock
For sale by
Liengyi Mercantile Co.
Cor. Szechuen & Soochow Rds.
Telephone C. 839.

S.S. ELDRIDGE FROM MANILA
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Examination of ship damaged cargo ex s.s. ELDRIDGE will be held at the Robert Dollar Dock on Tuesday, June 28th, at 9 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler & Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
39009

S.S. PAWLET FROM PORTLAND
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Examination of ship damaged cargo ex s.s. PAWLET will be held at the Robert Dollar Dock on Tuesday, June 28th, at 9 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler & Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
39010

FOR SALE
Agricultural Machinery.
TRACTORS — BEST, LAUSON, TRUNDAR, HOLT, CLETRAC AND MONARCH. PLOUGHS.
Logging Equipment.
STEAM ENGINE, BLOCKS, CABLES, ETC.,
Substantial Discounts Allowed.
For Full Particulars:
MALAYAN AMERICAN PLANTATIONS, Limited.
PENANG,
Straits Settlements.
38760

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2871
SIX PER CENT.
STERLING LOAN 1920.
INTEREST Coupon No. 2 is payable on June 30, 1921 Coupons must be lodged with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 56 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, two clear days before payment. Payment (at the option of the Debenture Holder to be declared in writing at the time of lodgment with the Bank) will be made either in sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative Interest Coupon.
By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, June 9, 1921.
38925

ELECTRIC CABINET
TURKISH BATH
And Massage Establishment
Experienced men and women attendants "Keep open till midnight."
Cor. Nanking and Szechuen Roads
PROF. I. K. SITO.
above Oriental American Bank.
Tel. 1762.

Foo Wai Hospital
Dr. S. W. Chan, M.D.
Specialist in the treatment of venereal diseases and piles.
Piles can be cured within ten days without operation and pain (after one treatment) by using the English new method of injection.
Consulting hours (daily) 7.30 to 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 to 7.00 p.m.
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38044

B. V. D.
The best summer underwear short-sleeve shirts & knee length drawers, @ $3.25 per suit, sleeveless shirts & knee length drawers, @$3.00 per suit, union suits, @ $2.75 per suit, to be had from
KWONG SING,
268-9 Broadway,
(opposite Boone Road).
38871

DR. R. HOLPER, M.D.
(Bordeaux University, France)
Specialist in Urinary, Skin and Internal Diseases. No. 15 Nanking Road. Office hours: 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. No. 736.
34831

A LETTER
From a Bondholder:
"I consider the Premium Bonds issued by this Company to be the best in use at the present time, on account of the safety of investments, and the many privileges the holders of these bonds have."
INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY
7 Avenue Edouard VII.
SHANGHAI.

AN IDEAL TONIC
"BYNOGEN"
Has proved itself to be one of the best tonics ever put forward for combating the after-effects of severe illness and as a general invigorator when the system is below par.
Manufactured by
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
LONDON.

THURMAN B. HAAS, M.D.
Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat
Office in Raven Trust Co. Bldg.
15 Nanking Road
Office Hours: 10-12.30 & 2 to 5 p.m.
Tel. C. 6312.
37816

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
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34913

FRIENDS,
Are you in fear of
MOSQUITOES
malaria introducers?
Use
"THREE STARS"
ANTI-MOSQUITO INCENSE
Analytical Reports prove it absolutely harmless to human beings but fatal to mosquitoes.

Manufacturers: THE CHINA CHEMICAL WORKS
C444 Honan Road, Shanghai.
TOWN DEPOT
L68 Canton Road, Shanghai.
For sale at all Chemists & Druggists. 38887

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH
MATERIAL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT
OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
TENDERS are invited for the supply of telegraph line-materials of wooden-arms, insulators, iron bolts, etc.
Conditions governing tenders, specifications with diagrams, requisition sheets and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of Mexican dollars five (M$5.) which shall not be returnable.
All tenders shall close on the 20th of August, 1921.
E. H. GOW,
General Manager.
38846

THE RAILWAY CAR LOAN CHINESE BANKING GROUP
INVITATIONS OF TENDERS.
Tenders are invited by this Banking Group, on behalf of the Ministry of Communications for purchasing 16 passenger car underframes for Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. Regulations, drawings and specifications for tenders for the above mentioned underframes may be obtained from the office of the Chinese Banking Group upon payment of Thirty Dollars ($30). Tenders will be opened at 2 p.m., August 31st, 1921. As these drawings and specifications are fifty sets in all, each bidder is limited to one set only. The office of the Chinese Banking Group is located at the Peking Bankers Association, Hsih Bee Shih, Chienmen, Peking.
38831

TIENTSIN AND PEKING
RUGS AND CARPETS
BIG ASSORTMENTS—RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
Also Old Persian and Turkish Rugs
CHINA RUG COMPANY
F94 Bubbling Well Road—Opposite Race Course

If you Want the BEST FRENCH
SARDINES
We have them—IN OIL, IN TOMATO, TRUFFLED AND LEMON SARDINES
Telephone Central 1218
SWEETMEAT CASTLE
No. 16, Nanking Road (Entrance Szechuen Road)

The Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the office of the Company No. 10 Canton Road Shanghai on the 5th day of July 1921 at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Fourteenth day of June 1921 will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution, namely:—

That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered as follows:—

(a) The following Clause shall be substituted for Clause 18, namely:—

"The paid up Capital for the time being, the Reserve Fund and all other moneys in the possession of the Company (except such sums as the Board may consider necessary for the disbursements of the Company) may be invested in the public stocks or funds or government securities of Great Britain, or any Foreign Government, Company or State, or upon Mortgage (on such title as the Board may think proper to accept and either subject or not subject to prior incumbrances) or purchase of lands or buildings of any tenure in China or Hongkong or any other place where the Company may for the time being be carrying on business, or in or upon the stocks, funds, shares, debentures, mortgages or securities of any corporation (incorporated or unincorporated) or public body, municipal, commercial or otherwise, in Great Britain or China or Hongkong or any other place where the Company may for the time being be carrying on business, or may be placed on deposit with any bank or banks from time to time selected by the Board. The Board may from time to time vary or realise any of the said investments."

(b) That the following Clause shall be substituted for Clause 59, namely:—

"The Board may from time to time at their discretion borrow from the Directors, Shareholders or other persons any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company."

(c) That the following Clause shall be substituted for Clause 65, namely:—

"Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, and if no other time or place is so prescribed a General Meeting shall be held once in every year at such time and place as may be determined by the Board."

(d) That the following Clause shall be substituted for Clause 130, namely:—

"The Board may when they think fit and shall once at least in every five years cause an investigation to be made into the financial condition of the Company with a view to distribution of profits. Every such investigation shall cover the period which has elapsed since the preceding investigation and shall include a valuation of the liabilities of the Company by an Actuary. Upon the completion of every investigation hereunder the Board shall declare what sum, if any, is available for distribution as profits. Such declaration shall be laid before the Company in general meeting and the Company may in general meeting sanction the distribution as profits of the whole or part of the sum so declared to be available for distribution or may decline to sanction any distribution thereof."

By order of the Board,

J. K. TWEED,
Manager.

Dated 14th June, 1921.

No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £3,000,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C.K.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Hongkong	Puket
Amritsar	Ilo Ilo	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Karachi	Seremban
Bombay	Klang	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Sourabaya
Debu	(F. M. S.)	Tientsin
Colombo	Madras	Tavoy
Delhi	Manila	(Lower Burma)
Cawnpore	Medan	Taiping
Haiphong	Peking	New York
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT, Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Francs.
Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1|6|20) 69,500,000.00

Head Office:
15 bis, Rue Lafitte, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hoihoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtse
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and Approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. TSUNG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £2,500,000
Silver $21,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Chairman
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
A. O. Lang, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr.—A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bankok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT, Actg. Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Steet, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Peking
Chanchun (Kwan-chendze)	Hankow	Shanghai
	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Manchouli	Yokohama
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Kobe
	Urumtchi	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)
Paid up Capital Frs. 50,000,000
Reserves Frs. 15,978.00

Head Office: BRUSSELS
London Office. 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branchs: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
(1) Manchester: 31 Mosley Street
(2) New York 22 William Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Stè Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: $1,000,000
Capital paid up $1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

SHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchangee business transacted.

FUNG TSZAKING, Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ... $2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $500,000.00

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2670
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager
Y. S. TUNG, Acting Sub-Manager.

淮海實業銀行
Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Founded and organised by Chang Chien and Chang Cha 1919

Head Office:
NANTUNGCHOW
Shanghai Branch:
22 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital $1,000,000

Tels: Managers' Office Cen. 5803
General Office: Cen. 5802

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

International Banking Corporation

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits G.$14,000,000

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tologan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China		Rangoon
Canton		Japan
Hankow		Kobe
Harbin		Yokohama
Hongkong		Java
Peking		Batavia
Shanghai		Sourabaya
Tientsin		Panama
Dominican Republic		Colon
Barahona		Panama
Puerto Plata		Philippine Islands
San Francisco de Macoris		Cebu
San Pedro de Macoris		Manila
Sanchez		Spain
Santiago		Madrid
Santo Domingo		Barcelona
India		Straits Settlements
Bombay		Singapore
Calcutta		

BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Cuba
Buenos Aires	Havana and 22 branches
Rosario	
Belgium	England
Antwerp	London
Brussels	Italy
Brazil	Genoa
Bahia	Peru
Pernambuco	Lima
Porto Alegre	Porto Rico
Rio de Janeiro	Ponce
Santos	San Juan
Sao Paulo	South Africa
Chile	Cape Town
Santiago	Uruguay
Valparaiso	Montevideo
Colombia	Venezuel,
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	
Medellin	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager
1a Kiukiang Road.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Frs.
Capital authorised .. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed .. 150,000,000
Capital paid up 75,000,000
Reserves 40,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statute approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS
BRANCHES:

Antwerp	Le Havre	Shanghai
Batavia	London	Singapore
Bordeaux	Lyons	Swatow
Canton	Marseilles	Tientsin
Dunkirk	Mukden	Tsinanfu
Foochow	New York	Vladivostock
Haiphong	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow	PnomPenh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Rotterdam	
Hongkong	Saigon	

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London
In France: Société Générale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency, Savings accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

B. ADAM, Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 17,353,234 (about £1,446,107)
Special Reserve: Guilders 25,100,000 (about £2,096,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

San Jermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB, Acting Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 1,000,000
Reserve Fund 500,000

Head Office:—3 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

RUE CHENG, Acting Manager

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .... $ 138,316.00
Undivided Profits . $ 71,080.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
U39 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 3145, Manager's Office
C. 2147, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire. 16,000,000
Paid up Capital . Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Branches: Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Banco di Roma.
London: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Credit Commercial de France.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga, Switzerland. Banca Unione di Credito.
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Banksinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
G. GIACHINO: ROBERT LEE Managers.

ABC

THE Mercantile Bank of the Americas is an American bank organized for foreign trade. With a head office in New York and branches or affiliated banks in the principal countries of Europe and of South America, it has a banking organization which covers a large part of the world. It is playing a part of large and increasing importance in building up the trade between South America and other countries.

This is one of the great American banks which are stockholders in the Asia Banking Corporation.

CAPITAL G$4,000,000
SURPLUS G$2,000,000

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

美國友華銀行

an American Institution

BRANCH OFFICES
PEKING—TIENTSIN—HANKOW—HONGKONG—CANTON
CHANGSHA—SINGAPORE—MANILA—SAN FRANCISCO

HEAD OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES
35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Goverament in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 124,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinati

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital G.$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits G.$754,000
HEAD OFFICE, 56 WALL ST., NEW YORK
BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
TOKYO PARIS YOKOHAMA
CANADA—400 branches of the Union Bank of Canada
Shanghai Branch: 7 Kiukiang Road, Tel. C. Nos. 5874 & 5875.
CURRENT & FIXED DEPOSITS
Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Sterling, on Application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

F. V. REILLY, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve $280,000.00

Every description of modern banking and trust business transacted—Personal, National and International.

Branches and Agencies:
Throughout China's principal cities.

Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN General Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ... 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

(Formerly Commercial and Industrial Bank of China)

Established by American and Chinese Capitalists under Special Charter of the Government of China issued April 12th, 1919.

Authorised Capital G.$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
193 Hsi Ho Yen, Peking
President:
The Honorable Chien Nen-shun.
American Vice-President:
James A. Thomas, Esq., Peking.
Chinese Vice President:
Hsu Un-yuan, Esq., Peking.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
The Chase National Bank, The American Foreign Banking Corporation, and Hayden, Stone & Co.
Branches in China:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Shihkiachwang, Tsinan, Harbin and agents in important cities.
Manila Branch:
Manila, P. I.
Current Accounts opened on usual terms. Fixed Deposits received at rates to be ascertained on application. Drafts issued and Telegraphic Transfers made. Foreign exchanges bought and sold. Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit issued. Bills, Checks, and other Documents collected. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds effected. Every description of General Banking Business transacted.
The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading Financial Institutions in the United States and also prominent Chinese Capitalists in China, and is prepared to give financial facilities and to assist its clients in initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China.
Your account will be welcomed at this Bank, where you are assured of absolute security and the most courteous service.
Shanghai Branch:
N. 11 Nanking Road.
Tel. Central Nos. 5841, 5842.
E. KANN, Manager.
LOUIS SHEN, Assistant Manager.
SOOYII K. SHEN, Assistant Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidental Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital .. $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,208,532.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,208,398.62

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Siccawei Weather Reports

24.—The anticyclone moves Southwards between the Bonin and the Carolines; a depression springs off from the continental low area, passes near the Mouth of the Yangtsze and advances towards Kiusiu. Cyclonic whirl in the depression, summer monsoon at most places along the coast. Passing thunderstorms with heavy showers.

25.—The thunderstorms with heavy rainfall continue during the night. Weather still threatening. The pressure rises a little. Variable breezes.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Quotations Closing
Banks	
..I. K. and S. B....	$800
..Chartered	£71⅛
..Russo-Asiatic	Rl. 250
Marine Insurances	
..Canton	H.$400 B.
..North China	Tls. 144
..Union of Canton..	H.$210 B.
..Yangtsze	$24½ B.
..Far Eastern Ins..	Tls. 22½ B.
Fire Insurance	
..China Fire	H.$120 B.
..Hongkong Fire ...	H.$15 B.
Shipping	
..Indo-China Def...	H.$270
..Indo-China Pref..	H.$30 B.
..Shell"	117/6 S.
..Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40
..Shanghai Tug pref.	Tls. 37
Mining	
..Kaiping	Tls. 33
..Oriental Cons. ...	17/-
..Raub	H. $1 B.
Docks	
..Hongkong Dock ..	H.$211 B.
..Shanghai Dock ..	Tls. 157 B.
..New Eng. Works..	Tls. 13¾ B.
..,, Pref. ..	Tls. 4.40 B.
Wharves	
..Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 143
..Hongkong Wharf..	H.$96 B.
Lands and Hotels	
..Anglo-French Land	Tls. 81
..Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 79
..Weihaiwei Land ..	Tls. 8
..S'hai Hotel, Ltd..	Tls. 66½ B.
..China Realty ord..	Tls. 50
..China Realty pref.	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
..E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 24 B.
..E-wo (pref)	Tls. 95
..Lacu-kung-mow...	Tls. 30 B.
..Oriental	Tls. 17½ B.
..Shanghai Cotton ..	Tls. 155 B.
Industrials	
..Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
..China Sugar	Tls. 205 B.
..Green Island	Tls.17¼ B.
..Langkats	Tls. 10¼ B.
..Major Bros.	Tls. 5
..S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
..Hall & Holtz	$9
..Llewellyn	$80
..Lane, Crawford ..	$83½ B.
..Moutrie	$40
..Watson	H. $8
..Weeks	$14 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
..Alma	Tls. 2 B.
..Amherst	Tls. 15 cents
..Anglo-Java	Tls. 4¾
..Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 1 B.
..Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20
..Batu Anam 1918..	Tls. 0.40
..Bute	Tls. 1
..Bukit Toh Alang..	Tls. 0.80
..Chemor United...	Tls. 0.40
..Chempedak	Tls. 2
..Cheng	Tls. 1¼
..Consolidated	Tls. 1 B.
..Dominion	Tls. 1½
..Gula Kalumpong..	Tls. 4.85
..Java Consolidated	Tls. 4 B.
..Kamunting	Tls. 1½
..Kapala	Tls. 0.10
..Kapayang	Tls. 10
..Karan	Tls. 7
..Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.55 B.
..Kroewoek Java ..	Tls. 4 B.
..Padang	Tls. 5
..Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3
..Permata	Tls. 1
..Repah	Tls. 0.50
..Samagaga	Tls. 0.45
..Seekee	Tls. 1
..Semambu	Tls. 0.50
..Senawang	Tls. 3½
..S'hai Klebang ...	Tls. 0.32½
..Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 3
..S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 6
..Shanghai Pahang ..	Tls. 1
..Sungala	Tls. 50 cents
..Sungei Duri	Tls. 5
..Sua Manggis	Tls. 2
..S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
..S'hai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50
..Taiping	Tls. 0.30
..Tanah Merah ...	Tls. 0.30
..Tebong	Tls. 5 B.
..Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
..Ziangbe	Tls. 2 B.
Miscellaneous	
..C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
..Culty Dairy	Tls. 11
..Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 83 B.
..Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
..Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
..Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
..S'hai Telephone..	Tls. 95 B.
..S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 125 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 398.

Silk

Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows in their silk report dated June 24:

Our last report was dated June 17.

White Silk.—The market continues to rule very quiet with full rates asked.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Kung Kee Mars. 1. Tls. 800.

Steam Filatures.—Are quiet with a transaction here and there at increased price.

Yellow Silk.—Filatures have advanced prices in sympathy with White Silks.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 25, 1921

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 3/5½ = Tls. 5.78
@ exch. 72.65 = Mex. $7.96

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 68½ = Tls. 145.99
@ exch. 72.65 = Mex. $200.95

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
72.4125

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch
Tls. 353

Bar Silver 998 touch .... Tls. —
Copper Cash .... per tael 207.0
Native Interest ..... Tls. 07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 35d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 46.79
Ex., New York on London T.T.
G.$373⅜

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 3/5½
London ..... Demand 3/5¾
India ..... T.T. 267¾
Paris ..... T.T. 810
Paris ..... Demand 810
New York ..... T.T. 64½
New York ..... Demand 64¾
Hongkong ..... T.T. 75
Japan ..... T.T. 73½
Batavia ..... T.T. 202
Singapore ..... T.T. 67½

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 3/7¼
London .... 4 m-s. Cdts. 3/8½
London .... 4 m-s. Docy. 3/9
London .... 6 m-s. Cdts. 3/9¾
London .... 6 m-s. Docy. 3/10¼
Paris ..... 4 m-s. 910
New York ... o/d. Docy. 67½
New York ..... 4 m-s. 72¼

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 3/7¼ =
Sh. Tls. 55.49

G.$50 @ exch. 67½ =
Sh. Tls. 74.07

Fr. 250 @ exch. 860 =
Sh. Tls. 29.08

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.38 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

International Banking Corporation Closing Counter Rates

Shanghai, June 25, 1921

Banks demand selling rate on America 66
Banks demand buying rate on America 67
Banks demand selling rate on London 3/6
Banks demand buying rate on London 3/7

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today Banks Buying Rate

For Roubles:

Roubles 89,000 ..... = Tls. 100
,, 100 ..... = Mex. $0.15

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 4,300 ..... = Tls. 100
,, 100 ..... = Mex. $3.22

Lira Exchange

Shanghai, June 25, 1921

Latest Bank Selling Rates:
It. Lire 13.00 = 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations:
It. Lire 77.05 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 20.55 = U.S. Dollar
It. Lire 165.00 = 100 Fr. Francs

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE

Hk. Tls. 5.63	@	3/2¼	£1
,, 1	@	748	Francs 8.33
,, 1.47	@	61¼	Gold $1
,, 1	@	75½	Yen 1.48
,, 1	@	248½	Rs. 2.77
,, 1	@	12	Lira 13.37
,, 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 25, 1921

OFFICIAL

Langkats (Com.) Tls. 10.25
Ewo Mills Tls. 25.25 Sept.
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 157.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 157.00

UNOFFICIAL

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 157.00
New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 13.75 Cash
Tls. 14.15 September

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 25, 1921

OFFICIAL

Ewo Mills Tls. 24.75 Sept.

DIRECT

S.M.C. 7% Debs 1919 Tls. 93.50
Ewo Mills Tls. 24.00 Cash
Ewo Mills Tls. 23.75 Cash
New Eng. (Pref.) Tls. 4.50

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions, yesterday

Shanghai, June 25, 1921

S'hai Flour Ex.
$85.40 June
$83.00 July

The Chartered S. & P. Ex.,
$122.00 June
$123.00 July

Tungchow Cotton
Tls. 26.95 June
,, 26.40 July
,, 26.60 August
,, 26.65 September
,, 26.30 October
,, 26.05 November

Local Yarn for standard 16's Cloudy Stork
Tls. 147.40 June
,, 144.60 July
,, 144.00 August
,, 143.50 September
,, 143.20 October

The Small Investors' Co.

8A Peking Road
Shanghai, June 24, 1921

BUSINESS REPORTED

Ewos Tls. 24.00
Almas Tls. 2.25
Anglo-Javas Tls. 4.50
Shanghai Lands Tls. 79.00
Weeks & Co. $14.50
New Engineerings (Ord.) Tls. 13.50

Kincheng Banking Corporation

行銀城金

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital .. $5,000,000
Paid-up Capital $4,500,000
Surplus ..... $ 360,000

Head Office: Tientsin

Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.

Correspondents in all important places of the world.

President: Chow Tso Ming.

Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.

Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.

Cable Address. "Kincheng" Shanghai

Tel. Nos:
General Office: C. 3800
Managers' Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 3440.

Exchange Quotations

Asia Banking Corporation

June 25, 1921

Spot and forward bar silver were each down ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 58⅛ cents and the London-New York cross rate to 373½.

The official rates here today were unchanged from yesterday with the exception of the Gold Dollar rate which was dropped to 64¼. The market throughout the day was steady to firm with speculators moderate sellers. Our local money market is still firm and banks were, therefore, good sellers of exchange for near deliveries. Business in Sterling was done as high as 3-6½ for June and 3-6¼ for July and August, while a fair amount of business in Gold Dollars was done at around 66. There were again few bills offering. There was practically nothing doing in the London silver market yesterday but New York reports their market as being slightly steadier with some demand at the present price. The general silver market just now appears to be steady and quiet.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows in their share report for week ending June 24:

Considering the near approach of June Settlement Day (Tuesday next) the local share market has shown considerable activity during the past week, more especially in local Cotton Mills' shares which have changed hands in both large and small blocks without any marked fluctuations in prices. Shanghai Docks rapidly recovered to Tls. 160 on Tuesday last when the news of the sale of their New Dock property on the Pootung side of the river was published most unexpectedly but a few shares are now offering at Tls. 158 and the market closed today with buyers at Tls. 156 Cash or Tls. 160 July. New Engineerings appear to be out of favor and have been almost neglected. Local "Rubbers" show no improvement and the quotations for them are few and unattractive to sellers.

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Head Office: 4, Hsiboyen, Peking.
Zah Yung-jei, Manager.
Chen Ting-hsi, Sub-manager.

Shanghai Branch, 16, Peking Road

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Jett, Mr. Carlson.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Arvine, Mrs. K. Pavolava, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Messrs. A. T. Campbell, A. C. Dobbie, G. Robb, 1 Naval Rating.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Mr. C. Jourlin, Mrs. St. Paul, Miss and Mstr. St. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Kerlinger, Mr. James Smith.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong: Mr. C. C. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. L. Deming.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Hongkong: Miss A. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Jones and infant, Miss R. Morgan, Mr. Uysing, Miss R. Bachet, Messrs. D. R. Baker, L. R. Blackerby, C. M. Cotrell, J. S. Chew, Mrs. H. Chang, Messrs. J. de Vriea, F. H. Doulette, Miss G. Ezra, Mrs. F. Hornell and child, Miss B. Keatings, Mrs. Lai Kow-shan, Messrs. Lai Kwong-kin, Lai Kwong-tsun, J. D. Lewis, Mrs. Lam Woo, Misses Lam Sui-yi, Lam Sui-yan, Messrs. E. Lock, K. F. Lun, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lock, Miss A. Law, Mrs. S. E. Long, Mrs. A. and Miss A. Mackenzie, Messrs. R. Magot, F. Ribeiro, F. Schwyzer, W. A. Stephens, A. N. Spencer, Sang Ng-sau, Mr. and Mrs. Siu Nai-lung, Miss E. Tong, Misses K. and M. Woo, G. E. Emery, Messrs. M. B. Yung, G. Yates, M. Miller, Mrs. S. Elias.

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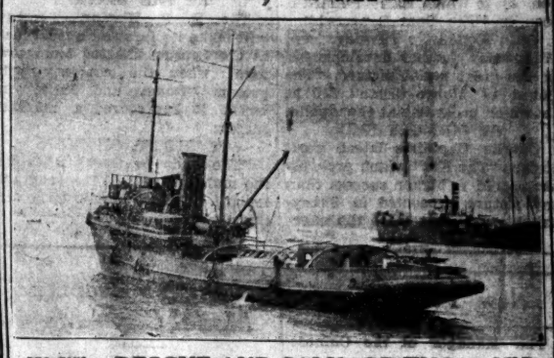

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Attractions At The Theaters

The Russian Grand Opera Company, under the direction of Signor A. Carpi, has just arrived after a very successful season in Java and Manila where full houses were the order right.

The company consists of eighty star artistes and full chorus and an orchestra of twenty-five. The Grand Opera Company has the biggest combination of first class opera singers that has ever been on tour in recent years and can be relied upon doing justice to the great repertoire of operas which they are presenting, which will be found in the advertising columns.

The opening performance will take place on Thursday at the Lyceum Theater. The performances will commence at 9:15 p.m. sharp.

Plans will be open at Moutrie's tomorrow.

AT THE APOLLO

Today's matinee bill at the Apollo theater is to be featured by "The Lady in Grey," a mystery drama which has scored a noteworthy success with Shanghai theater-goers. The main offering of the bill at the Apollo tonight will be "The Miracle of Money," which is a romance of old maids with young hearts and is a dramatisation of the well-known story 'Marrying Off Emmy.'

Harold Lloyd comes back in a new picture which is to feature the Apollo program opening next Thursday night and continuing for four nights. This production is entitled 'High and Dizzy' and is a comedy special of the first order of merit, said to be better even that the comedian's other great picture 'Haunted Spooks.' The week-end program at the Apollo includes also another comedy in which Harry Pollard is seen in "The Dear Departed."

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday further developments in the great serial picture, "The Count of Monte Cristo" will be shown on programs at the Apollo.

AT THE OLYMPIC

Charlie Chaplin's latest great picture "The Kid" which probably has scored a bigger success than any picture presented in Shanghai this season is to be the offering today at the Olympic theater. It has been the verdict of critics that in this production the great comedian reaches heights he has never before attained and it should be stated also that the story unfolded is one of his own creation.

Hundreds who desired to see "The Kid" last night at the Olympic were turned away and the management has decided to continue the picture this week. The booking is heavy for today's matinee and it is expected that last week's record at the Victoria will be broken by the Olympic. "The Kid" is regarded by American critics as the fourth best moving picture of the year in the United States.

AT THE VICTORIA

The special offering today at the Victoria theater will be the great scenic production "The World's A Stage" which is presented by Archille Consalvi.

AT THE ISIS

On the Isis matinee bill this afternoon new episodes of the army serial picture, "Pearl of the Army" will be shown and tonight at the Isis will be given the final presentation of D. W. Griffith's latest great picture "The Idol Dancer," and also as part of the program will be numbers by Creighton and Warren, specialty dancers and the Eddy Duo in new feats of wire-walking.

Beginning Monday night and continuing for four nights at the Isis additional episodes in the serial "Pearl of the Army" will be shown and in connection with these programs Harold Lloyd and Mildred Davis appear as co-stars in a swift-moving comedy called "An Eastern Westerner."

AT THE LYCEUM

The H. B. Waring Company will make its farewell appearance at the Lyceum theater tomorrow night when the company will present "Romeo and Juliet" in which it has scored a marked success.

AT THE ST. GEORGE'S

"The Lady in Grey" is to be the main offering of the program tonight at St. George's open air cinema.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1921

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at heaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at heaps, 7½ h.

A.M.		P.M.	
Time	Rangs	Time	Rangs
3h. 21m.	8ft. 0in.	3h. 41m.	6ft. 9in.

Hight Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The night tides are higher than the day tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
....	2	34	2	52

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
10.45 p.m.	10.1 a.m.	4h. 58m.	7h. 6m.	4h. 13m.	7h. 51m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For June 29.73 in.
755.1 mm.

WOOD MISSION TO PHILIPPINES ARRANGING DATA

Investigators Giving Considerable Time To Financial Situation

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, June 14 (by Mail).—The Wood-Forbes mission, which left Manila yesterday for a twelve-day tour of southern Luzon and adjacent islands, has spent the last few weeks in co-ordinating the material gathered in its inspection of northern Luzon, and in making short trips to provinces in the neighbor hood of the capital. A considerable amount of time was devoted to a study of the financial situation, which one of the members of the mission characterised as 'serious.' General Wood and Mr. Forbes discussed the outlook with Manila bankers and, it is understood, took up the question of increasing the bonded indebtedness of the islands, which it is believed is the only way to tide the Philippines over the present crisis.

A local sensation was created some days ago when the mission visited Cavite province in company with General Emilio Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurrection. Members of the Democrata party had prepared banners bearing the inscription: "We are tired o' the rotten government of t' Nacionalista party." Nacionalista officials attempted to prevent the Democratas from presenting these banners to the mission, but were unsuccessful. General Wood stated that he would report the occurrence to President Harding. The banners are now in the custody of the mission, and their inscriptions wil be made a part of the official records.

A press bulletin issued by the Philippine propaganda agency in Washington, declaring that non-Christian tribes of Northern Luzon had been led by American missionaries to oppose independence was characterised as "tommyrot" by ex-Governor Forbes in a recent statement.

"The opinion of the non Christian tribes is not preponderant in our investigation," Mr. Forbes said, "whether for or against independence. But, nevertheless, it is their own opinion, which will find its proper place in our report. The fact that the propaganda bureau in Washington gave it such weight merely shows poor judgment. . . . No missionaries appeared with the delegations, nor did any young men or women trained at the mission schools appear before us. The conference was attended by the chiefs of the different tribes, and nobody tried to influence them in expressing their views. The statement of the propaganda bureau is pure fabrication."

Nacionalista leaders are discussing the advisability of sending an "independence mission" to the United States. It is also said that a mission to Japan, similar to the one headed by Speaker Osmena, is being considered. A vernacular paper announces that Manuel Quezon, president of the Senate, will leave for the United States aboard the Aki Maru on July 14. The purpose of his visit is not disclosed.

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Excellent, full of suspense, action and throbs.

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Farewell Performance

Monday, 27th June

"ROMEO AND JULIET"

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OLYMPIC THEATRE

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Monday July 4th	"THAIS" OPERA IN 4 ACTS
Tuesday July 5th	"RIGOLETTO" "VERDI" OPERA IN 3 ACTS
Wednesday July 6th	"EUGENE ONEGEN"
Thursday July 7th	"ROMEO AND JULIETTE"
Friday July 8th	DOUBLE BILL Pagliacci and Cavalleria Rusticana
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New York Stocks

The Manager of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce informs us that he has received from New York the following telegraphic quotations of American stocks. These quotations have been obtained in response to numerous requests on the part of local residents and will be published every week, as soon as received.

New York, June 23, 1921:

Liberty Bonds 3rd 4½'s 1928	91.40
Victory Bonds 4¾'s 1922-23	98.40
American Tel. and Tel. Con. 6's 1925	97⅛
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. 7's 1931	103⅞
New York City 4½'s 1965	88
British Amer. Tob. Ltd. Common	12¼
Pac. Dev. Corp. Stock	10⅝

OTHER QUOTATIONS

New York, June 10.—The following were the closing price today:

Bar Silver	58
Demand Sterling	376¼
Centrifugal Sugar	4.25
Manila Hemp	

STOCKS

American Smelter	38⅛
American Sugar	74½
American Tel. and Tel.	104⅝
Anaconda	38¼
Atchison	78½
Baldwin Locomotive	76
Baltimore and Ohio	38
Bethlehem Steel	52⅝
California Petroleum	40
Canadian Pacific	110⅞
Chgo. Milw. and St. Paul	26
Crucible Steel	61¼
Cuba Cane	11⅜
General Electric	127¾
General Motors	8¾
Great Northern	66
New York Central	67⅛
Reading	69½
Southern Pacific	72½
Studebaker	70¾
Texas Co.	33⅞
Union Pacific	115¼
United States Steel	76⅞
Westinghouse	45
United States Rubber	56

Shocks In Prospect

A series of pleasant and entertaining shocks is promised at the Earthquake Lecture at the Olympic on Tuesday night. Some of the best local talent in Shanghai will during the intermission create a diversion to Mr. Hall's stories and pictures of the country where "the mountains walked." The Silas Brothers, Mr. G. M. James and Mr. S. T. Deeks are among others assisting with specialty acts, under the direction of Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow.

The North China Branch Royal Asiatic Society has invited the special attention of its members to the Earthquake lecture, in view of the scientific and oriental, as well as human and dramatic interest attaching to this unique cataclysm.

Peking To Become Model City—Maybe

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, June 21.—Elaborate plans for civil betterment, aimed to make Peking eventually a thoroughly modern city, have been drawn up by the Municipal Council. Work of carrying out the project is to begin at once and as much of it will be done this year as finances will permit. Peking municipal expenses are met by special ship, police and ricksha taxes. While these will not be increased the council plans to look for other sources of income.

Establishment of twenty public schools and a public industrial training school with free tuition in all is one of the first things to be undertaken and after that will come a hospital for contagious diseases This will be erected near the Temple of Heaven and instruction will be given there in hygiene and in prevention of disease.

U.S. Army Will Be Reduced To 150,000

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

Washington, June 23.—The Senate has accepted the resolution of the House of Representatives, proposing to reduce the strength of the army to 150,000 enlisted men by October.

SINO-PERSIAN PACT

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 24.—It is reported that the negotiations between the Chinese Minister and the delegate of the Persian Government, which are being held at Rome, for the conclusion of a commercial treaty between the two countries, have made excellent progress. The draft treaty is on the lines of the one concluded between China and Bolivia, and does not grant extraterritorial rights to Persian subjects in China.

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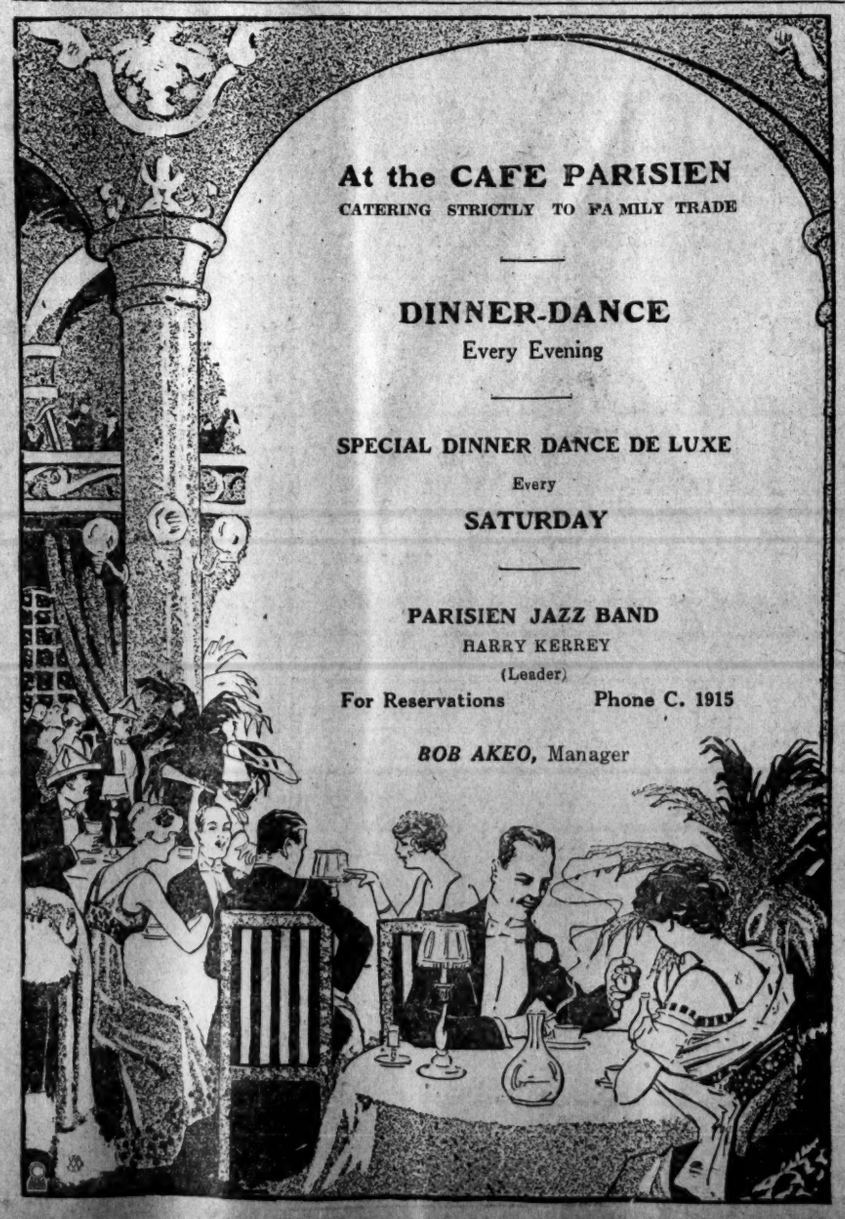
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The management of The Astor House Hotel beg to announce that they will continue their TEA DANSANTS throughout the summer daily from 5:15 to 7:15 p.m. Reservations North 908 and 200.

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Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Tsingtao: Misses D. Barnes, K. Barentzen, Mrs. Robert and child Mr. I. N. Blackwell, Mrs. Sonil and infant, Mrs. Gaunbman and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei: Mrs. and Miss Schlee, Capt. and Mrs. V. Stapleton Cotton and infant, Mrs. H. W. Lester and 2 children, Mstr. Stapleton Cotton, Mrs. T. J. R. Johns and 2 children, Miss and Mstr. Elias, Mr. D. Elias; for Chefoo: Mrs. Lavers, Mrs. Helsby, Miss Tserentschkoff Segel, Mr. A. Jex; for Tientsin: Mrs. Heron and child, Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. H. Wallace.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Bersani.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo for Tungchow: Mr. and Mrs. Kocher, Mr. Dreyer: for Hankow: Mrs. Stocker.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia for Vancouver: Mrs. L. J. C. Anderson, Miss Peggy and Mstr. Dick Anderson, Mrs. L. Arcus, Miss F. W. Adams, Mr. C. H. M. Balfour, Mrs. L. G. Brockway, Mrs. F. G. Boulon, Miss M. Blackford, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Blain, Misses M. and E. Blain, Mrs. H. Bromfield, Mr. and Mrs. Best, Miss S. C. and Mstr. Ed. Best, Miss D. Black, Mr. G. M. Branston, Mrs. L. P. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chopp, and child, Mr. W. C. and Miss W. Campbell, Mr. D. W. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. P. Converse, Mr. J. J. Cobbs, Miss V. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Congdon, Miss A. M. Congdon, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Cotter and infant, Mstrs. F. T. and G. E. Cotter, Miss E. M. Cheston, Mr. J. S. Dolan, Mrs. P. Huntley Davidson, Mstr. G. and Miss E. M. Davidson, Messrs. Robt. Davidson, T. E. Doremus, Sister Deborah Ruth, Messrs. R. M. Ellis, W. P. Foss, W. P. Foss Jr., Wm. Farley, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Fester, Miss Floate, Mrs. A. Grosjean, Misses E. Hewey, L. Van Hook, V. C. Hill, M. Hines, Mrs. R. W. Hamlet, Mrs. J. E. Hines and infant, Messrs. K. W. Hong, P. Hutchinson, H. W. Jaihne, G. S. Jensn, Miss E. S. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. James, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Keen, Mstr. M. and Miss Margaret Keen, Mr. Y. C. Kun, Miss Rose Lobenstine, Mrs. I. B. Lane, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lane, Miss D. Lane, Mr. H. B. Murphy, Mrs. H. E. Metcalf, Miss C. March, Messrs. H. F. McNair, S. A. Magnussen, D. MacGregor, Misses J. and E. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Newmarch, Misses E. Nash, F. Nickles, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Nichols, Miss K. Ogborn, Miss M. H. Purcell, Messrs. G. H. and W. H. Purcell, Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Peat, Miss R. Polinsky, Mrs. Jas Ross, Mr. A. Rasmussen, Mrs. I. B. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Reed, Miss A. S. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Richardson, Misses F. and O. Richardson, Mr. Ed. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Scott, Mstrs. C. and H. Scott, Miss P. Scott, Mrs. J. Speicher, Mstr. P. Speicher, Miss B. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Schwendennan, Mr. H. M. Small, Dr. Philip and Mrs. Sze, Mstrs. K. and W. Sze, Mrs. R. D. Stafford, Mstrs. Wm. and Mial Stafford, Miss Jane Stafford, Mr. W. S. Shires, Miss E. Shormaker, Messrs. J. A. Thomas, D. M. Tonkonogoff, Miss W. Vernon, Mr. W. I. White, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wallace, Miss F. White, Mr. A. H. Watts, Miss E. Watts; for Japan ports: Mrs. N. A. Brown, Mrs. A. Bruener, Dr. and Mrs. J. Burnett, Miss G. Brinckle, Mrs. S. Chaiet, Mrs. N. Hirono, Mr. C. F. Johnston, Major and Mrs. D. King, Dr. Eliz Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. McConaba. Mrs. H. G. Mackenzie, Mrs. N. G. Maitland and child, Messrs. W. Reddick, W. M. States, K. C. Shou, Mrs. E. Scrottrell, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Sharp, Mstrs. H. R. Sharp, B. and J. Sharp, Mr. K. Takaiway, Miss S. Thompson, Mrs. P. A. Tetukoff, Baron de Vaux, Mr. S. Ward, Misses E. Wolfe, M. Wilson.

Shipping Items

The P. and O. s.s. Lahore, from Bombay on June 7, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The S.P. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The Adl. Line s.s. West Moreland left Singapore for Alexandria on Saturday, June 18.

The Adl. Line s.s. Wenatchee left Yokohama for Victoria, B. C., on Saturday, June 18.

The Adl. Line s.s. Cross Keys left Seattle for Yokohama on Friday, June 17.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The Isthmian Steamship Line s.s. Howick Hall, from Mobile, Alabama, on May 1, is due to arrive in Shanghai by way of Yokohama and Kobe on July 4.

The P. & O. s.s. Dilwara, from Bombay on June 10, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao this afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Koonshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Thursday.

The E. and A. s.s. Eastern is due to leave Hongkong for Melbourne and ports next Wednesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Khyber was due to sail from London for Shanghai and way ports on Friday.

The M.M. s.s. Sap Arcona, with the French mails of May 31, is due to arrive at Saigon today and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 8.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kaho will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lycaon, from United Kingdom, left Hongkong on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. Syria, from London on May 13, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Wednesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Kalyan, from London on May 27, left Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The Isthmian Steamship Lines s.s. Selma City, from Mobile, Alabama on May 16, left Yokohama on Friday and is due to arrive in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurymadas left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The S.P. s.s. Hwahlee will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kweilin is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Antung tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf on Wednesday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Naugus arrived at Chefoo from Honolulu on Wednesday, June 22.

The Adl. Line s.s. Abercos arrived at Portland from Yokohama on June 20.

The Adl. Line s.s. Bellflower arrived at Kobe from Comox on Thursday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Lake Farrar left Hongkong for Saigon on June 20.

The Adl. Line s.s. Wheatland of Montana left Kobe for Taku Bar on Wednesday, June 22.

The Adl. Line s.s. Wytheville left Miike for Kobe on Wednesday, June 22.

The Adl. Line s.s. Coaxet left Yokohama for Kobe on Thursday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Suruga left Hongkong for Manila on Wednesday, June 22.

The Adl. Line s.s. Sinasta left Olongapo for Cebu on Thursday.

The China Mail s.s. Nanking arrived at Hongkong from Manila on Sunday, June 19 and was due to sail from Hongkong yesterday. The Nanking is due to arrive off Woosung early Wednesday morning and will be despatched for San Francisco by way of Yokohama and Honolulu Wednesday evening.

At the ISIS Theatre

On Monday, June 27th, Tuesday, 28th, Wednesday, 29th, and Thursday, 30th

Pathe Presents

The Invincible Serial Queen

PEARL WHITE

in her best and the very last serial

"PEARL OF THE ARMY"

A military serial unmasking America's secret foes. A wonderful story of love, adventure and mystery, in 15 episodes

NOW SHOWING

Episode 8: "INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY"
Episode 9: "THE MONROE DOCTRINE"

Who is the "Silent Menace"?

The Laughing King

HAROLD LLOYD

with MILDRED DAVIS

In A Comedy Special—Two Reels of Joy

"AN EASTERN WESTERNER"

Miles of smile and tons of fun, rapid fire laughs, everything from the eastern "Shimming" to the western cactus.

Admission $1.00, 60 cts. and 40 cts.

MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

"PEARL OF THE ARMY"

The Sixth and Seventh Episodes

To-night, The Last Night!

D. W. Griffith

Presents

"THE IDOL DANCER"

7 Reels | SOUTH SEA ROMANCE | 7 Reels

CREIGHTON AND WARREN — Special Novelty Dances

THE EDDY DUO — New programme of Wire Acts

Admission $1.50, $1.00 and 60 cts.

WHO ARE THEY?

FOR FOUR NIGHTS

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

A COMEDY SPECIAL

APOLLO THEATRE

FOR FOUR NIGHTS

June 30th, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd

A FULL COMEDY PROGRAMME

RINGING LAUGHTER!

HAROLD LLOYD

in

A Sparkling Comedy Cocktail

A RIOTOUS MIRTH-QUAKE

"HIGH and DIZZY"

TO RATTLE YOUR RIBS, SHIVER YOUR LIVER, AND TICKLE YOUR "TUMMY"

And then you'll be surprised by the Funniest Man of the Screen

HARRY POLLARD

IN

"THE DEAR DEPARTED"

A comedy special. Rounds of merry laughter that rise as high as Pike's Peak, and will make you shake a dizzy shimmy.

VANITY FAIR GIRLS with EDDIE BOLLAND in "GREEK MEETS GREEKS"

Laughter, Comedy, Joy!!

Admission: $1.50 Pit and Stall 90 cts.

Booking at Robinson's

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, JUNE 27th, 28th and 29th

PATHE PRESENTS

"THE COUNT of MONTE CRISTO"

5th, 6th, 7th and 8th EPOCHS

To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.

A Wonderful Woman's Picture!
One of the Great Screen Masterpieces!
A Marvellous Example of Artistic Genius!

Thrilling—Throbbing—Unique—New

A Real Mystery Drama

8 PARTS **"THE LADY IN GREY"** 8 PARTS

3,500 Metres — 3,500 Metres

(From the novel by George Ohnet.)

To-night at 9.15 p.m.

HOBART HENLEY PRODUCTION

"THE MIRACLE of MONEY"

A ROMANCE OF OLD MAIDS WITH YOUNG HEARTS.
A RARE GEM OF A STORY BY BEULAH POYNTER.
A DRAMA OF A ROMANCE THAT BLOOMED AGAIN IN THE SUNSHINE OF WEALTH.

From the story "Marrying off Emmy"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	—	Tacoma, ports	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 24	—	Pukow	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 23	—	New York, ports	C. of Norwich	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 22	—	Swatow	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 25	—	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 25	—	Tsingtao	Fuji Maru	Jan.	H. H. Co.
June 25	—	Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 24	—	Chefoo	Hwankuei	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June 13	—		Hwahting	Chi.	
Apr. 10	—		Hungkiang	Fr.	C. S. F. den.
June 17	—		Kikin	Br.	
June 14	—	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
June 23	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K. M. A.
June 25	—	Swatow	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	—	Japan	Kaijo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June 25	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 25	—	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 25	—	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 25	—	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
June 25	—	River ports	Meinan	Am.	L. V. Lang
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Meifoo	Am.	Sperry
May 3	—	Tientsin	Meinam	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June 19	—		Miesur		
June 21	—	Japan	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June 25	—	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
June 23	—	Swatow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
June 22	—	Japan	Ogawa Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June 6	—	Foochow	Paling Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June			Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
June 24	—	Dairen	Pingyang	Chi.	J. T. Co.
June 25	—		Sanko Maru	Jap.	
June 25	—	Japan	Sanryu Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May 24	—		Shunchong	Chi.	T.Y.S.S. Co.
May 21	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 17	—		Sara Thomoson	Am.	
June 19	—		Tallee	Chi.	
June 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Taioo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 23	—	Japan	Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June 24	—	Japan	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 25	—	Japan	Takaoka Maru	Jap.	
June 25	—	Japan	Tattori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 25	—	Calcutta, ports	Torilla	Br.	M. M. & Co
June 25	—	Hankow	Tsaangtah	Br.	C.I.&E.L. Co.
May 26	—	Manila	Vigan	Am.	C.I. & E.L. Co
Dec. 24	—	.....	Wergeland	Am.	
June 21	—	Hongkong	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 25	—	Dairen	Wanli	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June 24	—	Hongkong	West Nivaria	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
June 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 11	—	Vladivostok	Yungshin	Chi.	L. V. Lang
June 6	—	Japan	Yeiyo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
U.S.N.B.	June 25	Albany	Am. cruiser
1 C	June 9	Alden, 211	Am. destroyer
1 C	June 9	Broome, 210	Am. destroyer
1 C	June 9	Chandler, 206	Am. destroyer
U.S.N.B.	June 9	Elliot, 146	Am. destroyer
E.E.W.	May 21	Fushimi	Jap. gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	June 9	Greer, 145	Am. destroyer
9 P	June 9	Hart, 116	Am. destroyer
III B.	June 9	Hovey, 208	Am. destroyer
I B	May 13	Huron	Am. Cruiser
III B.	June 9	Lea, 118	Am. destroyer
U.S.B.		L. de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat
1 C	June 9	Long, 209	Am. destroyer
	June 23	Mantis	Br. gun-boat
1 C	June 9	Southard, 207	Am. destroyer
U.S.N.B.	June 9	Tarbell 142	Am. destroyer
B.N.B.	June 16	Teal	Br. gun-boat
8 P.	June 17	Quiros	Am. gun-boat
III B.	June 9	Upshur 144	Am. destroyer
U.S.N.B	June 9	Yarnell 143	Am. destroyer

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 25	—	Tacoma, ports	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 25	—	Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 25	—	Cruise	Albany	Am.	cruiser
June 25	—		Sanko Maru	Jap.	
June 25	—	Swatow	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 25	—	Hankow	Tsaangtah	Br.	C.I.&E.L. Co.
June 25	—	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 25	—	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 25	—	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	—	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 25	—	Dairen	Wanli	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co
June 25	—	Calcutta, ports	Torilla	Br.	M. M. & Co
June 25	—	River ports	Meinan	Am.	L. V. Lang
June 26	—	Japan	Kaijo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June 25	—	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 25	—	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
June 25	—	Japan	Takaoka Maru	Jap.	
June 25	—	Tsingtao	Fuji Maru	Jan.	H.H. Co.
June 25	—	Japan	Tattori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 25	—	Japan	Sanryu Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Ecuador	May 21
China	May 21
Celestial	May 30
Taiyo Maru	May 30
Colombia	June 14
Siberia Maru	June 15
Tenyo Maru	June 24

FOR VANCOUVER

Emp. of Asia	May 28
Monteagle	June 18
Emp. of Russia	June 25

FOR SEATTLE

Eldridge	June 24
Wenatchee	June 3
Fushimi Maru	June 5

FOR TACOMA

Ikomasan Maru	June 15
Africa Maru	May 31
Alabama Maru	June 22

FOR PORTLAND

West Keats	May 26
Pawlet	June 24

FOR NEW YORK

Sumatra Maru	May 22
Melville Dollar	May 25
Loretta	June 4
City of Shanghai	June 5
Arcturus	June 18
M. S. Dollar	June 24

FOR LONDON

Oceniffer	May 21
Katuna	May 21
Iyo Maru	May 23
Atsuta Maru	June 6
Plassy	June 10
Griqua	June 17
Anchises	June 17
Shidzuoka Maru	June 21
Delta	June 21

FOR LIVERPOOL

Kamakura Maru	May 27
Hector	May 27
Euryades	June 3

FOR GOTHENBERG

Sumatra	June 2

FOR HAMBURG

Matsumoto Maru	June 2
Machaon	June 9
Glenagle	June 23
Eastern Admiral	June 23
Siam Maru	June 24

FOR MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	May 28
Yalou	June 4
Paul Lecat	June 19

FOR TRIESTE

Aquileia	June 9
Nippon	June 12

FOR BOMBAY

Dunera	June 15

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	—	San Francisco, ports	West Cormona	Am.	S. & Dix
June 29	—	New York via P'ma	Hagui Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 29	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	China Mail
July 4	—	New York v. Suez	Robert Dollar	Am.	
July 5	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
July 7	—	New York via P'ma	Toyama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 8	—	New York via Suez	C. of Norwich	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 9	—	San Francisco	†Golden State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 15	—	Tacoma, ports	Arabia Maru		
July 15	—	Portland, Ore.	Bearport	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
July 16	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 17	—	Seattle, ports	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 18	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Br.	China Mail
July 19	—	San Francisco, ports	West Isilp	Am.	S. & Dix
July 20	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
July 20	—	New York	Bellflower	Am.	Adl. Line
July 23	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 27	—	Seattle, ports	West Canon	Am.	S. & Dix
July 27	—	Portland, Ore.	Coaxet	Am.	Adl. Line
July 28	—	New York	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	—	Portland, Ore.	West Kader	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
Aug. 10	—	New York via Suez	Lorain	Am.	S. & Dix
Aug. 12	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	China Mail
Aug. 13	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 16	—	Seattle	†Silver State	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep. 6	—	Seattle	†Keystone State	Am.	Adl. Line
Oct. 4	—	Seattle	†Wenatchee	Am.	A. Line

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June	26	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	29	4.00*	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	1	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	2	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	6	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	7	2.00	Nagasaki	Yungshin	Chi.	L. V. Lang
July	8	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 30	—	London, ports	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July 4	—	London, ports	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 5	—	Bombay, ports	†Dilwara	Br.	M. M. & Co
July 5	—	Liverpool,	Eurydamas	Br.	B. & S.
July 8	—	Trieste, ports	Cilicia	Ital.	L.T.S.N. Co.
July 10	—	London, ports	Arabian Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 13	—	Antwerp, ports	Laomedon	Br.	M. M. & Co
July 11	—	Glasgow, ports	Yangtsze	Br.	B. & S.
July 14	—	Hamburg, ports	Brielle	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
July 14	—	Antwerp, ports	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
July 18	—	Hamburg, ports	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
July 19	—	London, ports	†Syria	Br.	B. & S.
July 21	—	Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 2	—	London, ports	†Kalyan	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Aug. 8	—	Trieste, ports	Trieste	Ital.	L.T.S.N. Co.
Aug. 11	—	Antwerp, ports	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Hamburg, ports	Radja	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
Aug. 15	—	London, ports	†Manela	Br.	M. M. & Co
Aug. 25	—	London, ports	Glenamoy	Br.	G.L.E.A.
Aug. 29	—	London, ports	Kashmir	Br.	M. M. & Co
Sept. 14	—	Hamburg, ports	Timanoek	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
Oct. 14	—	Hamburg, ports	Alderamin	Dut.	H. C. T. Co

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June	26	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June	27	4:30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June	27	5:00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningkao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June	27	—	Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	28	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	28	—	Foochow	Hwahchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	28	—	Wenchow	Kaho	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	28	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
June	28	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
June	28	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co
June	29	—	Manila, Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	30	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br.	B. & S.
July	2	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton		Br.	B. & S.
July	3	D.L.	Hongkong, C'ton	Klukiang	Br.	B. & S.
July	5	—	Hongkong	Empress	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
July	5	—	Manila, Hongkong	Arizona Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July	9	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July	9	—	Manila, Hongkong	Coaxet	Am.	Adl. Line
July	17	—	Hongkong, S'pore	China	Am.	China Mail
July	20	—	Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	23	—	Manila, Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July	26	—	Manila, Hongkong	Taiyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
July	28	—	Hongkong, Manila	Silver State	Am.	Adl. Line

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June	26	10.00*	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K. M. A.
June	28	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Haikong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	28	—	Newchwang	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	28	D.L.	Tsingtao	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co
June	28	D.L.	Newchwang	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
June	28	D.L.	Antung	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
June	23	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June	28	5.00	Vladivostok	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co
June	30	8.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co
July	1	7.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
July	7	2.00	Vladivostok	Yungshin	Chi.	L. V. Lang

FOR RIVER PORTS

June	26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
June	28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June	28	D.L.	Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
June	28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br.	B. & S.
June	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
July	1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July	1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July	1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July	2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
July	3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT
†CARRYING MAIL.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

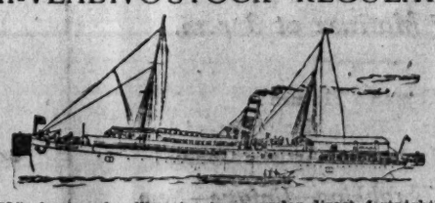
Tuesday, June 28, 1921

The tender Vostok conveying passengers and baggage on board the S.P. s.s. Shinyue will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Thursday, June 30, 1921

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

SHANG HAI-VLADIVOSTOCK REGULAR SERVICE



The s.s. "YUNGHSIN," chartered, will maintain a regular direct fortnightly service between Shanghai and Vladivostock and will take passengers, mails and parcels.
This steamer has extra large staterooms on the upper deck and is fitted throughout with electric light. An excellent service and cuisine is guaranteed.
1st Class Accommodation for 12 Passengers. 2nd Class Accommodation for 30 Passengers.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

L. V. LANG

Tel. Cen. 4702 and 3859 Agent No. 3 French Bund.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANRING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW
S.S. "NGANKIN" ..... sails June 27th, midnight.
S.S. "SHENGKING" ..... sails June 28, midnight.
S.S. "WHANGPU" ..... sails June 29th midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" ..... sails June 28th, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails July 2nd at 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "CHEKIANG" ..... sails June 28th, at daylight.
S.S. "SOOCHOW" ..... sails June 30th, at daylight.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" ..... sails July 2nd, at daylight.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... sails at 4:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

Telephone Central No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund.

CPOS

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

Sails for Vancouver Saturday, June 25. Tender Alexandra with outgoing passengers and hand baggage only will leave Customs Jetty at 5:30 p.m. All heavy baggage to be delivered at Co.'s godown before 3 p.m. Friday.

SAILINGS

TO VANCOUVER VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHHMA

	Leave Shanghai	Leave Yokohama	Due Vancouver
Empress of Japan	July 16	July 2	July 11
Empress of Asia	July 23	July 22	Aug. 3
Empress of Russia	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 8
Monteagle	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	Sept. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 17	Sept. 2	Sept. 16
Empress or Japan	Sept. 23	Sept. 24	Oct. 3
		Sept. 29	Oct. 11

TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA	TO HONGKONG DIRECT
Emp. of Asia ... July 9	Emp. of Japan.. July 5
Emp. of Russia Aug. 6	Monteagle..... Aug. 8
Emp. of Asia ..Sept. 3	Emp. of Japan..Aug. 31
Emp. of Russia Oct. 1	Monteagle .... Oct. 17

Dominion Express Travellers Checks Sold

Freight Department: Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Telephone, Central 181. Cable Address "NAUTILUS"

Passenger Department: Palace Hotel Building 19 The Bund, Telephone, Central 182. Cable Address "GACANPAC"

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Passengers and Freight, To Seattle
Via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
S.S. SILVER STATE ..... AUG. 16th
S.S. KEYSTONE STATE..... SEPT. 6th
S.S. WENATCHEE ..... OCT. 4th

To Hongkong and Manila
S.S. SILVER STATE ..... JULY 28th
S.S. KEYSTONE STATE..... AUG. 18th
S.S. WENATCHEE ..... SEPT. 15th

FREIGHT ONLY.

For Seattle, Wash.
S.S. WHEATLAND MONTANA .. JULY 15th

For Portland, Ore.
S.S. COAXET ..... JULY 27th

For Manila and Hongkong
S.S. COAXET ..... JULY 9th
S.S. WHEATLAND MONTANA .. JULY 15th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Passenger Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE
R. W. BRUCE, Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
Cor. Nanking and Kiangse Rds.
Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973.

ANYWHERE ON THE PACIFIC

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT

For San Francisco via Yokohama, Kobe and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Golden State .. July 9	S.S. Ecuador .... July 23
S.S. Ecuador .... Aug. 13	S.S. Empire State .. Aug. 15
S.S. Empire State .. Sept. 3	

SHANGHAI—CALCUTTA SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY
Calling at Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and Penang.
S.S. CAODO PEAK ..... July 6

ROUND THE WORLD FREIGHT SERVICE
Regular monthly sailings for Manila, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Alexandria, Marseilles, Barcelona and Baltimore.
S.S. EASTERN IMPORTER .... About July 20

PANAMA SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America.

SAN FRANCISCO-BALTIMORE SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY.
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Baltimore calling at Cuban Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America, and Cuba.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1B, Nanking Road. Telephone Central 5056.
Palace Hotel Building, Cable Address "SOLANO."

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai Via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
"KOREA MARU" Via Nagasaki..... July 5
"SHINYO MARU" Via Nagasaki..... July 26

FOR HONGKONG
"SHINYO MARU" Direct ..... June 28
"TAIYO MARU" Via Manila ..... July 26

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Principal Overland Points in the United States, Canada and Mexico by rail; and to Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States by connecting steamers, via Panama; also for South America.
Regular sailings from Hongkong and Yokohama, via Hawaii, for West Coast Ports of South America.
Excellent passenger accomodation on all steamers. Tickets issued under liberal privileges.
For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates etc., apply to

S. KINNO, Acting Manager,
71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai

Telephones C. 3229 and 3230.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Fast Passenger Service. Regular Sailings for
TRIESTE AND ADRIATIC PORTS
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
ADRIATIC (FIUME INCLUDED), LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

Next sailings:—
for
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE via PORTS.
S.S. "CILICIA" ..... beginning of August
S.S. "TRIESTE" ..... beginning of August
"Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice."
For particulars regarding freight and passages apply to:—

LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.
Sassoon Building
(No. 23 Kiangse Road) Telephone Central No. 5095

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
(Subject to Change)
FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA JAPAN AND HONOLULU

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive San Francisco
S.S. "NANKING"	June 29	July 22
S.S. "NILE"	July 18	Aug. 9
S.S. "CHINA"	Aug. 12	Sept. 3

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA DIRECT		FOR HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE DIRECT	
S.S. "NANKING"	Aug. 25	S.S. "CHINA"	July 17
S.S. "NANKING"	Nov. 10	S.S. "NILE"	Sept. 11

Through Bills of Lading issued to United States and Canadian Overland Points, Mexico, Central and South America, Panama, Cuba and Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States.
Special arrangements for through shipments to Havana, Cuba.
For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates and further particulars as to sailings, apply to

F. R. BARRETT
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.
Telegraphic Address "CHIMAIL"
Telephones:
General Office Central 4773
Agent Central 6313

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

Marseilles, London and Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port said:—

	Tons		
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. H. Nojiri,	July 4
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shirai,	

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE

For London, North Continental Ports via Ports:—
For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Knsano,	June 26
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. R. Itsuno,	July 17

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK Via Panama
Calling Taku & Japan Ports

TOYAMA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	July 7

FOR SOUTH AMERICA LINE (Sailing from Kobe).

For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:—

KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shibaya,	Sept. 7

FOR YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE.

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. T. Takeuchi,	June 26
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Fujimura,	July 1
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kishira,	July 8

FOR KOBE AND OSAKA VIA MOJI (Osaka may be omitted).

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kusakari,	June 29
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Kobayashi,	July 2
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Yoshimatsu,	July 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	July 9

FOR KOBE DIRECT.

KLEIST MARU	18,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	June 28

FOR HONGKONG.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	July 20

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. X. Itsuno,	June 29

FOR AUSTRALIA (Sailing from Hongkong).

For Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Isl., Townville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne:—

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. S. Takano,	July 19
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Aug. 16
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Saito,	Sept. 20

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINA PACIFIC CO.
AGENTS FOR
Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
AND
Sudden and Christenson

Sailing from Shanghai about	S.S. "Vinita"	July 18
	S.S. "West Kader"	To follow
	S.S. "West Keats"	To follow
	S.S. "West Nivaria"	To follow

Cargo Service between
PORTLAND, OREGON
and
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN

Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.
For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—
C. L. SEITZ, *General Agent.*
Telephone C. 463. No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai (4th floor)

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government

Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg, via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ARGUN MARU	15,000	Yamaga,	July 7	July 10

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and New York via Dairen and Japan Ports.

HAGUE MARU	10,000	M. Kimura,	June 27	June 29

PUGET SOUND LINE. For Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver via Dairen, Kobe and Yokohama.

*ARABIA MARU	20,000	Komiya,	July 12	July 15

FOR HONGKONG via Manila.

FOR HONGKONG

ARABIA MARU	20,000	Komiya,	June 24	June 25

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen, Tsingtao via Tientsin.

FUKUKEN MARU	5,000	Fukami,	June 23	June 25

FOR FORMOSA, For Takao via Keelung.

FUKUKEN MARU	5,000	Fukami,	July 8	July 10

Those steamers marked * have no passenger accommodation.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.
Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4233, 4234 and 4235. O.S.K., Yangtszepoo Wharf, Tel. Nos. Central 2215, East 208 and 212. Tel. Addres: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines
(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "SYRIA"	July 19th
S.S. "KALYAN"	Aug. 2nd
S.S. "MANELA"	Aug. 15th
S.S. "KASHMIR"	Aug. 29th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DILWARA"	July 5th
S.S. "DUNERA"	Aug. 12th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TORILLA"	July 12th
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR"	Aug. 1st

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "EASTERN"	June 29th
S.S. "KANOWNA"	July 25th
S.S. "ST. ALBANS"	Aug. 22nd

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 169; Passage: Central 2510; Freight: Central 2669

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON
via PANAMA
S.S. BELL FLOWER ..... JULY 20th

FOR LONDON - ANTWERP - ROTTERDAM
S.S. DRYDEN ..... AUG. 10th

Special Arrangements can be made for full Cargoes.
For rates and particulars apply to
THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
Cor. Nanking and Kiangse Rds. Tel. C. 3971, 3972 and 3973

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED
Pacific Representatives an Operators
Green Star Line

For Los Angeles & San Francisco—via Japan and Honolulu.
U.S.S.B. "WEST CARMONA" ..... June 28th
U.S.S.B. "WEST ISLIP" ..... July 19th

For Seattle—via Japan
U.S.S.B. "WEST CANON" ..... July 27th

For New York—via Suez Canal
U.S.S.B. "LORAIN" ..... Aug. 10th

For information on rates, etc., apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST	SHANGHAI OFFICE
Shanghai, China.	7 Jinkee Road
	Tel. Cent. 5017 and 5018
L. EVERETT, Vice President.	W. B. Lunt, Agent.

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Through The
YANGTSZE GORGES
by
MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.'S
S.S. "LOONG MOW"
Lieut.-Commander S. Hall, R. N. R. (Captain)

OFF KWEI-FU

For particulars as to freight and passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Or agents for the owners
THOS. COOK & SONS
For passengers only

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain Soreasen, will leave on Sunday, June 26, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Captain Phillips, will leave on Monday, June 27, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S. S. Kutwo, 2664 Tons, Captain James, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf, on Monday, June 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, June 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. G. P. McAdam will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Agents. French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881. Private Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S. S. Tackwo, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf, on Tuesday, June 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

FUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Captain E. Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, June 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain K. E. Tuebben will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo—China S. N. C.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, July 1, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Captain Reid, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, July 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, July 5, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. Esang, 1782 Tons, Capt. Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Wednesday, July 6, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Mangers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain J. Oudney, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, June 27, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Agents. French Bund Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Hacan, Captain Wallace, will leave on Monday morning, June 27. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. Hausen, will leave on Tuesday morning, June 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Kaho, Capt. Mclean, will leave on Tuesday morning, June 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. H. Randby, will leave on Tuesday, June 28, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Soochow, Captain D Northcomie, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Capt. G. Byers, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Agents. French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kiukiang, Captain Harding, will leave on Sunday, July 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Kaiping, on June 26, 1921. The tender conveying Passengers will leave the Customs Jetty on Sunday, June 26, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 JINKEE ROAD Tel. Central 317.

CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The Steamer Hsinfung, Captain Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning June 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Steamer Yushun, Capt. Davis, will leave on Tuesday morning, June 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The San Peh Steam Navigation Company's Str. SHINYUE, Capt. J. Ernest, will be despatched for the above port on June 28. The tender Vostok conveying passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight & Passage apply to San Peh Steam Navigation Company, Nos. 47-49 Avenue Edward VII. (Tel. Nos. Freight C. 1530 & Passage C. 3283) or to S. Heimann & Co. Sub-Agents No. 19a Canton Road, (Tel. Central 1604).

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kweilin, Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on Tuesday, June 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. C. A. Christiansen, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 28, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kashing, Captain H. P. Hope will leave on Tuesday, June 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Agents. French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

VLADIVOSTOK Via Nagasaki:—The Mail s.s. Yungshin, Capt. Pooiga, will be despatched from Shanghai on Thursday, July 7. The tender Conveying Mail Passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on Thursday, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund. (Tel. Nos. Central 4702 and 3059).

For Japan Ports

NAGASAKI Direct:—The Mail s.s. Yungshin, Captain Pooiga, will be despatched from Shanghai on Thursday, July 7. The tender conveying Mail and Passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on Thursday, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund. (Tel. Nos. Central 4702 and 3059).

Vessels Due

Arizona M., *Tacoma*	July	4
Changon, *Hankow*	June	26
Choysang, *Tsingtao*	June	26
Chungking, *Hankow*	June	30
Esang, *Hankow*	July	4
Eurymadas, *New York*	June	28
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	June	29
Glenavy, *London*	June	30
Hopsang, *Hongkong*	June	30
Howick Hall, *Mobile*	July	4
Hsin Ningshao *Ningpo*	June	26
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	June	26
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	June	26
Hsinchang, *Hongkong*	June	27
Hsinfung, *Hongkong*	June	27
Hsinkong, *Tientsin*	June	28
Hwahlee, *Hankow*	June	30
Hwahta, *Hankow*	July	1
Kaho, *Wenchow*	June	27
Kashima Maru, *Settle*	June	28
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	July	4
Kiangan, *Hankow*	July	2
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	June	28
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	June	28
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	June	27
Koonshing, *Tientsin*	June	27
Kumano Maru, *Japan*	June	30
Kweilin, *Antung*	June	27
Luenyi, *Hankow*	July	3
Luenho, *Hankow*	July	2
Lycaon, *U. Kingdom*	June	26
Loongwo, *Hankow*	June	30
Nanking, *Hongkong*	June	29
Omi Maru, *Japan*	July	3
Poyang, *Hankow*	July	2
Selma City, *Mobile*	June	28
Shengking, *Hankow*	June	26
Shinyo M., *S. Francisco*	June	27
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	June	26
Soochow, *Hongkong*	June	27
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	June	30
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	July	2
Sulwo, *Hankow*	July	3
Sunning, *Hongkong*	July	4
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	July	3
Tatung, *Hankow*	June	29
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	June	26
Whangpu, *Hankow*	June	27
Woosung, *Hankow*	July	1
Wosang, *Hankow*	June	29
Wuchang, *Hankow*	July	4
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	June	26
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	June	28
Yingchow, *Tsingtao*	June	30
Yushun, *Tientsin*	June	26

DOLLAR LINE
REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA—HONGKONG—SINGAPORE—SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "Robert Dollar" via Suez	July 4th
S.S. "Esther Dollar" via Suez	July

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "Robert Dollar" - - - - - - July 4th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Points Beyond.
Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.
For further information as to Freight Rates, etc. apply to
THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY
Union Building, Canton Road
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2308

Schiller & Co.
EXPRESS AND FORWARDING AGENTS AND CUSTOMS BROKERS
BRITISH FIRM—ESTABLISHED 1885
Insurance, Cartage Contractors, Expert Furniture and Curio Packers, Warehousing at Lowest Rates.
GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
Telephone Central 204 9 Ezra Road, Shanghai.

Through the World-Famous
YANGTSZE GORGES
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
IS OPERATING THE FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
"ALICE DOLLAR"
AND
"ROBERT DOLLAR II"
Between Ichang and Chungking, through the Wonderful Yangtze Gorges.

The s.s. "ALICE DOLLAR" is a new vessel just completed and the s.s. "ROBERT DOLLAR II" has been practically rebuilt. Both of these fine steamers are fast and no expense has been spared in fitting them with all modern comforts and conveniences, including large state rooms, electric lights, fans, refrigerator plants, excellent cuisine, etc.

Passenger tickets may be booked.
at the offices of
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
1 Canton Road, SHANGHAI. HANKOW.
and
THOS. COOK & SON
SHANGHAI.

TYRE SERVICE THAT is SERVICE
Master tyre service station, selling the master tyre Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup—with service.
H.S. HONIGSBERG & CO. INC.
P. GIOVANNINI TYRE DEPT

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1921

Overland
THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
9 Hongkong Road Tel. Central 6006

Business and Official Notices

CHINA MOORE SHANGHAI — ESTABLISHED 1870 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 155

L. MOORE & Co
LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS VALUERS LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

Tuesday, June 28th.—Superior Household Furniture and Requisites at 122 Avenue Road.

Tuesday, June 28th.—The whole of the Machinery and Furniture of the China Poochow Electric Light Works at No. 394 Pao Toong Road, Chapei at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 29th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in rear Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Thursday, June 30th.—Special Ladies Sale. New Summer dresses in Silk, Satin, Crepe, Voiles, Georgettes, Organdies, Ninon and Muslin, also Chinese Embroidered Silks and Satin in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Friday, July 1st.—Ladies' and Gents' New and Second hand clothing, boots and shoes, etc., in back Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Saturday, July 2nd.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries in front Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, July 5th.—Good Provisions and Wines &c., in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Monday, July 11th.—A collection of very valuable and rare books on China and Japan, History, Medicine, rare French works, etc., belonging to the Estate of the late J. M. Lowder of Yokohama and others in Upper Salesroom at 4 p.m.

Monday, July 18th.—A comprehensive collection of good books on most subjects in Upper Salesroom at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS, LIMITED

Telephone No. 5021

NO. 93 RUE MONTAUBAN, "BEN" BUILDING

Favoured with Instructions from
THE CONCERNED.
will sell by Public Auction within the premises
No. 1A JINKEE ROAD, SECOND FLOOR
On Monday, 27th June, 1921, Commencing at 10 a.m.
SUPERIOR & SUBSTANTIAL OFFICE FURNITURE & SUNDRIES
Comprising

Mahogany stained roll top desk, Book case, Desk chairs, Writing table, Square tables, Leather covered chairs, Tapestry covered couch & arm chairs, Morris rocking chairs, Unpolished teakwood writing table, Section book case, Filing cabinet, Book-stand, American made iron typewriter table, chairs, 3-fold screen, Round table, Copying press, Stationery cupboard, Show case, Sample table, Dress stand, Wall clock, Porcelain basin, Tea table, Pictures, Sewing machine, Writing requisites, etc.

also

3 ELECTRIC CEILING FANS 200 VOLTS.
2 PORTABLE ELECTRIC FANS 200 VOLTS.
1 HERRING-HALL-MARVIN IRON SAFE.
2 "UNDERWOOD" TYPEWRITERS No. 3, 5.
2 "WOODSTOCK" TYPEWRITERS.

On View Saturday, 25th, and Sunday, 26th June, 1921,
WHEN CATALOGUES WILL BE READY.

FRESH BUTTER
"DAISY"
BRAND
and
"MEADOW"
BRAND
in one-lb. pats.

Fresh, Pure, and Delicious.

These brands of finest quality Fresh Butter are supplied daily to all leading Storekeepers.

OUTPORT ORDERS

Butter for outports (minimum 10 lbs.) is packed in pure machine made ice, free of charge. Orders may be sent to us direct.

GEDDES & CO., LD.
5 Peking Road Tel. C.346.

Royal Asiatic Society
NORTH CHINA BRANCH

NOTICE

The notice of the Members of the Society is called to the lecture to be given on Tuesday next, June 28, at 9:15 p.m., at the Olympic Theater, by Mr. J. W. Hall, under the auspices of the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee.

The subject of this lecture is the great earthquake in Kansu in December, 1920, and it will be illustrated by 200 slides taken by the Hayes-Hall Earthquake Relief Expedition. It is thought that this lecture, which deals with the scientific as well as the dramatic aspects of this earthquake, should be of great interest to the Members of this Society.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. Moutrie, price $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00 each, the proceeds going to the earthquake relief fund.

A. D. BLACKBURN
Hon. Secretary.
24th June, 1921.

Ask for
SANDY MAC
SPECIAL LIQUEUR
Scotch Whisky

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers and Appraisers
49 KIANGSE ROAD
will sell within their Salesroom
On Tuesday, 28th June, 1921
at 10 a.m.
Useful Household Furniture and Sundries
comprising:

Latest style dining room suite, bookcases, desks, desk chairs, mirror-door wardrobes, dressing tables, chest of drawers, gramophones, typewriters, plush and tapestry covered arm chairs, single and double iron bedsteads, baby's wooden cots, ice chests, perambulators, mahogany-stained centre tables, jardiniere stands, and a large quantity of ladies' new shoes, and second-hand clothing, etc.

also

2 4-blade ceiling fans (200 volts)
1 Walnut bed and wardrobe combined
1 Iron bath tub
1 "Hawthorne" gramophone
1 Roll architect's drawing paper
1 Steel Letter File
2 Rubber-tyred rickshaws
1 "Bode" Safe (German made)

Send Me 200 Used Stamps (all values well assorted) of China and Adjoining Countries and in EXCHANGE
I will give you Picture Post Cards of Famous London Views, British Scenery, and of the Great War etc.,
MISS TEE, 1, Kio Ora,
Stockwell, London, England.
34460

NOTICE

Paul Myron Linebarger
(Law Officer)
Removed to the new "Fetco Building" 62, Kiangse Road, between Hongkong & Peking Roads, (Near Water Tower).

TO LET

Furnished Flat of two rooms, veranda and kitchen, and use of telephone, western district, near Weihaiwei Road. Apply to Box No. 990, THE CHINA PRESS.
39068

The Shanghai Cosmopolitan Auto School

Offers a general course in automotives, consisting of driving instructions. Locating minor troubles of the modern gasolene engine. Lubricating the motor chassis.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Terms cash. Owner's cars to be used whilst learning.
$50.00 for the above-mentioned Course.
Interview or apply to The Shanghai Cosmopolitan Auto School.
ROOM No. 2. 36 Chapoo Road.
39050

H. M. H. NEMAZEE & CO.

Those concerned are notified that during the temporary absence of the undersigned from Shanghai, Messrs. R. R. McDermid and A. B. Madon will sign jointly for the firm.
June 22, 1921.
A. YEZDI,
Manager.
38967

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 16 and 17

Scientific, Natural Key-board

Superiority and Efficiency

Sundstrand ADDING MACHINE

ONLY 10 KEYS

Free demonstration on application to
THE OFFICE APPLIACNE CO
Sole Agents
22 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI
Phone Central 4778

Stewart
MAGNETIC TYPE
SPEEDOMETER

The most accurate and dependable speed and mileage recording instrument ever constructed. It is unfailing in accuracy.

THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR and MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.
Distributors for Stewart Products
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

We have opened
an agency at
NEWCHWANG
and appointed
Mr. C. W. Lorenzen
our agent.
H. C. AUGUSTESEN
CHINA TRADE
雅利洋行
39048

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S.S. Co's Steamer Chang On, Capt. Warild, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 28th June, at about 12 o'clock (midnight) (Cabins fitted with electric fans). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, 47-49 Avenue Edward VII. Telephones: Freight 1520; Passage 3283.
39069

MISCELLANEOUS

THE rain does not prevent you riding, if you care to ride at the covered riding School, corner Gordon and Markham Road. Phone W. 693. office hours 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.
39067 J. 26

WHO consents to lend money ($2,000) to two ladies, for important business? Please apply to Box 978, THE CHINA PRESS.
39047 J. 28

WANTED, seat in an office car every morning from Bubbling Well district. Those who have vacant seat or who would like to start arrangement, please apply to Box No. 974, THE CHINA PRESS.
39038 J. 26

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 20 and 21

THE undersigned gives notice that he is no longer in the employ of Mr. Arthur F. Torrance, or in any way connected with the Tsingtao University Preparatory Academy.
R. F. NAILL.
39070

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he is no longer connected with the Tsingtao University Preparatory Academy.
CHARLES A. JACOBUS.
39070

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he is no longer connected with the Tsingtao University Preparatory Academy.
L. H. NULAND.
39070

THE undersigned has mutually dissolved partnership with the firm of McMillan, Krausch & Co., of Shanghai
Mr. Krausch has assumed all assets and liabilities of the firm.
H. A. KEAYS.
39050

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, by English Gentleman. (Quiet). Room with bathroom attached. Near Race Course, Part Board. Apply to Box 996, THE CHINA PRESS.

YOUNG COUPLE desire room, board. Moderate charges. Preferably American family. Apply to Box 970, THE CHINA PRESS.
39032 J.28

MARRIED COUPLE (quiet) desire well-furnished room and board with private family in Hongkew district. Good food essential. American family preferred. Must be reasonable. Apply to Box 963, THE CHINA PRESS.
39019 J. 28

WANTED, furnished room and bathroom, with board, western district. Apply to Box 962, THE CHINA PRESS.
39018 J. 28

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

Classified Advertisements

2 Cents a Word. Minimum Charge 40 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER desires position, 2½ years experience. Salary Tls. 150. Apply to Box 983, THE CHINA PRESS.
39058

CHEMIST, Ph. D., with teaching and industrial experience, at present employed, desires position. Speaks English, German, French and Russian. Best references. Address: M. Tarle, 47 Nicolai Road, Tientsin.
39044

LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200.
38481

EXPERT STENO-TYPIST, with college education, seeks employment, moderate salary. Apply to Box 969, THE CHINA PRESS.
39031 J.28

FOREIGNER, with commercial knowledge, practically unoccupied till middle of September, desires any suitable temporary position. Would act as substitute. Guarantees strict confidence. Apply to Box 960, THE CHINA PRESS.
39015 J. 26

Jeune Francais, 25 ans, au courant de toutes operations commerciales, parlant allemand and anglais, cherche emploi. References. S'adresser au bureau du journal sous C. M. 943, THE CHINA PRESS.
38986 J. 26

A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, taking charge of complete set of books, seeks position. Good experience in import, export, insurance and bank accounts. Apply to Box 940, THE CHINA PRESS.
38981 J. 30

ENERGETIC Young Britisher, with 2 years experience in the Far East in important export and import firms, seeks position from July as assistant. First-class references. Moderate Salary. Apply to Box 927, THE CHINA PRESS.
38949 J 27

ENERGETIC young college graduate, writing and speaking English well, knowing banking, book-keeping, etc., seeks business or secretarial position. Apply to Box 906, THE CHINA PRESS.
38911 J.26

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, bright airy office room in modern building. Apply to Box 986, THE CHINA PRESS.
39062 J. 2

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET at Chefoo. In large beautifully situated house with large garden and tennis court high class board-residence by day or month. Also large bungalow with garden suitable for one or two families. If desired board can be arranged for near-by. Apply to Box 995, THE CHINA PRESS.
39077 J. 29

TO LET, furnished house, three rooms, bathroom and kitchen, French concession, for July and August. Apply to Box 976, THE CHINA PRESS.
39043 J. 28

TO LET, house containing 6 furnished rooms, besides a spare room, and also with enamel tub, phone, and all modern conveniences. Furniture and fittings to be taken over. Low rental. Apply premises 34, Haskell Road. Phone N. 255.
39073 J. 26

TO LET, house in Wayside district from 1st August. Furniture and fittings to be taken over. Apply to Box 954, THE CHINA PRESS.
39006 J. 26

TO LET, five-roomed house, modern conveniences, fully furnished, Tls. 65 per mensem inclusive, July, August, September, thereafter furnished upper flat may be taken over from September to December, or longer. Apply to Box 950, THE CHINA PRESS.
38998 J. 26

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 17

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
3 Quinsan Garden
Board and Residence
Apply MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, one large front room facing the park, very cool in the summer. Suitable for married couple or bachelors, full board. Please apply 14 Quinsan Garden.

TO LET, with board in western district from July 1st, a large, well furnished room, with verandah and private bathroom. Also furnished flat, comprising two large rooms, small room and private bathroom. Apply to Box 828, THE CHINA PRESS.

LARGE BEDROOM, thoroughly screened, south exposure, with excellent board, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, with private family, no children. Available July 1st. Apply to Box 988, THE CHINA PRESS.
39065 J 29

APARTMENT, beautifully furnished bedroom, sitting room, dressing room (which can be used as kitchen), bath (private), geyser, suitable two or more. Available July 1st. Telephone, 18 Quinsan Garden.
39059 J. 26

TO LET, very cheap, in French concession (near French club), without board, one well-furnished cool front room, with verandah and bath attached, geyser, douche, etc., use of phone. Breakfast if desired. Apply to Box 985, THE CHINA PRESS.
39061 J. 26

TO LET, one well-furnished room with verandah and bathroom attached, with or without board, telephone, garage, tennis, Medhurst Road, near tram. Apply to Box 982, THE CHINA PRESS.
39057 J. 29

TO LET, two beautifully furnished rooms, without board, central, bachelors only. Apply to Box 980, THE CHINA PRESS.
39052 J. 29

ADVERTISER has double room, private bath, verandah, Grand Hotel, Tsingtao, on his hands July 1st to 15th. Terms $18 per day (two persons). Anyone willing take over, communicate with Box 981, THE CHINA PRESS.
39054 J. 29

TO LET, with board, one furnished room with bath, telephone, tennis, modern house, near French Park. Apply 65 Route Vallon.
39053

GOOD FURNISHED room to let with good household board, bath with instantaneous water heater, electric light, telephone, verandah, and big garden. Visiting hours: from 2-5 p.m. 375 Avenue Joffre.
39051 J. 29

Double room, large, cheerful, newly decorated, beautifully furnished, private bath, verandah southern exposure, quiet district, no mosquitoes, clean beds. Best food in Shanghai. American home cooking. Immediate possession. Telephone. 18 Quinsan Garden.
39059 J. 26

TO LET, well-furnished rooms with board in a private family. North telephone 2105, 10G Haining Road.
39075 J. 2

IMMEDIATELY, one large room for two, bathroom attached, hot water. Also one large attic for two. Tel. N. 2554. 23 North Szechuen Road.
39042 J. 28

TO LET, two unfurnished flats, one containing two rooms, bathroom and kitchen, and one three rooms and bathroom. Please apply 59B Range Road.
38976

TO LET, two nicely furnished rooms, with bathrooms, verandah; one attic room, with board, near Bickerton's, 78 Bubbling Well Road.
39034 J. 28

TO LET, Wayside, private British family, furnished room with bath, $30; board if necessary. Apply to Box 973, THE CHINA PRESS.
39036 J.26

VACANT 1st July, in private family, one large bed-sitting room with verandah and bathroom attached. Also one attic room. Full board, use of phone. No. 11, North Szechuen Road (entrance from the alley-way before the Mission Book Co.)
39037 J.28

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT and BELYEA have for sale ready-to-run Motor boats from 20 to 40 feet long. All speeds. Price to suit everyone. Woosung and 8 North Honan Road. Tel. North 295.
J. 28

FOR SALE, Barbed Wire. An excellent opportunity to obtain very serviceable material for fencing, etc., at a low cost. Apply L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund.
38349

WHITE CALICO, Landscape Chop, 34 inches by 40 yards, $14.00 per piece, Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road.
38332

54 inches White Serge Tls. 5.50 per yard. Suitable for suits and costumes (pieces of 30 yards discount 5 per cent.). Address Box No. 648, THE CHINA PRESS.
38332

54 to 56 inches genuine Solara cloth, suitable for suits or coats. Price Tls. 6.50 per yard, any length cut (limited quantity). Apply to Box 649, THE CHINA PRESS.
38332

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop," 120 Szechuen Road.
38482

International Savings Society half premiums, paid up 12 full months, to be sold at 20 per cent. reduction. Apply to Box 989, THE CHINA PRESS.
39066 J. 26

3-BURNER Perfection oil cooking stove with oven. Bargain. Apply to Box 979, THE CHINA PRESS.
39049 J. 26

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, 2-seater Saxon car, in first-class running order, 30-35 miles per gallon, any reasonable offer accepted. For trial, apply 36 Quinsan Road.
39045 J. 26

FOR SALE, 1920 model, 6 cylinder Oldsmobile, 5-passenger, touring body, run only 6,000 miles, new tires, recently painted and re-nickled, looks and runs like new, owner leaving Shanghai, a real bargain. Tls. 2,500. Apply to Box 993, THE CHINA PRESS.
39074 J. 29

One I. S. S. Bond, M.$456 paid up, for M.$325 cash. Apply to Box 992, THE CHINA PRESS.
39071 J. 28

FOR SALE, Overland touring car, five-passenger, four cylinders, good condition. Price Tls. 900. Apply to Box 952, THE CHINA PRESS.
39000

FOR SALE, one Cadillac Limousine, almost new, in perfect running order. Price Tls. 4,500 or nearest offer. Apply to Box 938, THE CHINA PRESS.
38977 J. 30

FOR SALE, Gas Mask Cloth 36 inches wide (Cream), a very strong and finely woven fabric $1.40 per yard. 54 inches White Wool Serge (English) suitable for summer suits $7.50 per yard. 54 inches fine quality Navy Wool Serge $6.00 per yard. Horrocks Nainsook N. S. K. O. quality, 40 inches by 12 yards $15.00 per piece. Probst, Hanbury & Co. Ltd., 10 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
38952

WANTED, safe, new or second-hand, medium sized. Price must be reasonable. Apply to Box 968, THE CHINA PRESS.
39028 J. 28

FOR SALE, 1920 seven-passenger Stutz touring car, in perfect condition. Telephone C. 6129, or apply to Box 965, THE CHINA PRESS.
39021 J. 28

FOR SALE at cost, two 3-compartment fireless cookers, best American make, complete with utensils, etc. Apply to Box 961, THE CHINA PRESS.
39016 J. 26

WANTED, to buy Wolsey valise, army pattern. State price, etc., to Box 975, THE CHINA PRESS.
39040 J. 26

FORD COUPE as good as new for sale at reasonable price. Has self-starter, wire wheels, oversize tires, etc. Apply to Box 958, THE CHINA PRESS.
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A hot weather bargain! Six-inch (110 volts) electric fans for $12. Apply to Box 956, THE CHINA PRESS.
39012 J.

China × Press × Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1921

TWO GAMES ARE CARDED FOR TODAY

But Rain Will Probably Again Upset Baseball Program; Albany In

SHANGHAI VS. CHANDLER

Locals Figured To Appear In Second Of Double Bill; Little Hope

TODAY'S GAMES
2:00 p.m., 2nd-13th Div. vs U.S.S. Hovey.
4:00 p.m., Shanghai vs. U.S.S. Chandler.

A SUNDAY in early Summer without a ball game would be dead in a sporting sense to the average American, hence the announcement of a doubleheader for today. A pink sheet would fade to less than half its pinkness, were it not spread over at least one column with a story about the National Game. So here goes.

Rain spoiled things yesterday. The Race Course diamond was soft and slippery; little and large pools of water dotted the infield, as well as the outer garden. The stands were plentifully dampened in spite of the high-priced mat shed roof. It is even raining yet and again at this writing. A dry wave more sudden than the drought which recently swept God's Country will have to develop overnight and early today to make baseball possible, but, anyhow, and nevertheless, here's the baseball dope:

Major Ross last night advised that the destroyer flotilla is not leaving port tomorrow as has been expected. The little warships and their baseball teams will be in port until Tuesday evening anyhow, and possibly longer. There will yet be time to play off yesterday's postponed games—provided that dry wave materialises.

FOUR GAMES REMAIN

There remains yet four games of the special schedule of baseball to be run off: those scheduled for yesterday and the two set for today. Should today's games not be possible, they too must fall into the postponed column and take their turn on the first dry days, with the unplayed games of Saturday. The idea of the managers is to hop to it whenever the grounds are fit for play and play off all or as many of the back dates as possible.

The games between the Navy teams will be started at 3 p.m., on weekdays to be followed at 5:15 o'clock with the games in which Shanghai participates. So, if there is no baseball today, and tomorrow is dry fans may go to the park at 3 p.m. or at 5:15, confident of seeing some baseball. For dates beyond Monday see the CHINA PRESS of Tuesday morning.

The real new baseball dope, aside from the above follows:

RAIN checks might feature the four last games of the present schedule of play, but maskee, as someone once said, there are other schedules coming up, and Shanghai will have its chance yet to play off against the Huron nine for the Whangpoo pennant.

A NEW schedule is on tap. Major Ross yesterday said that he hopes to fix up a new four cornered program, with Shanghai on one corner, the Huron on the other, and the teams off the Albany, just arrived, and the Wilmington, soon to float down the river, occupied either side.

IT is not yet certain that the Wilmington can put a team in the field strong enough to compete with the Shanghai nine and the Huron men, but it is expected that they can fill out from the gunboats and shoot a fairly respectable wad.

NO one yet knows who will pitch for Shanghai or for the Navy in the big game on the Fourth of July, but Consul General Cunningham yesterday promised to start the thing off by pitching the first ball.

CONSIDERABLE interest will attend upon the toss for the "ins" or the "outs" so that we may know whether the Consul-General pitches that first ball for Shanghai or for the Navy.

HE might be a pitcher, at that, so that his first ball would give the team he works for an advantage in a sure-enough

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE
BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

Four cricket matches, a double header at baseball, and any amount of lawn bowls competitions were scheduled for yesterday afternoon, but:

With a hey no, and a hey nonny no,
The rain it raineth everyday.

* * *

Cricket has had a bad time of it this year. I am not referring to the cricket in England. If they are having a bad time of it over there, the visitors from 'Down Under' have been having a correspondingly good time. Most of our best batsmen have spent a good deal of their time in:

* * *

THE PAV

When skies are hot and wickets true,
And boundary whacks come fast and thick,
And Rhodes and Hitch are looking blue,
And all the field are looking sick,
Although they scorch beneath the blaze,
A happy goal in sight they have,
On broiling, toiling, boiling days
They like those tea-times in the "Pav."

* * *

When skies are black and wickets wet,
And coolies say, "No play 'fore lunch,
Our S. J. on a stool we set
And round him form a little bunch,
Then we spin yarns of Hongkong frays—
A rare old cricket-jaw we have
On soggy, boggy, groggy days
We like those pow-wows in the "Pav."

* * *

When we go in to have our spree,
And fortune deigns to smile and laugh,
We clout the bowling till we see
Our hundred on the telegraph,
And when the ladies loudly praise
To lift our caps of course we have,
On slashing, smashing, thrashing days
We like those ladies near the "Pav."

* * *

THE WARING COMPANY

The Waring Company brought their season to a close at the Lyceum Theater when they produced for the first time locally "Merely Mary Ann." A critique telling how the audience enjoyed this delightful comedy will be found in another column.

When Waring conceived the idea of bringing out to the Far East a galaxy of genuine London players, and playing only the best plays—I am forgetting for the nonce "Officer 666," he was taking a big chance. With expenses higher than they have ever been in players' salaries, in transportation and in hotel rates, it required pluck and tremendous confidence in the loyalty of a playgoing public. As we have seen, Waring was right in his idea. He has been here for weeks—with the exception of a few weeks when he was playing 'Up North'—and the Lyceum Theater has been filled quite regularly.

Shakespeare, and modern comedy have both been presented, and always with great regard to detail. To repeat the company's successes would mean naming practically everything they have played in. Probably "Trilby" will long be remembered for the extraordinary portrayal of Charles Quartermaine. Following faithfully in the lines of his old chief, Beerbohm Tree, he yet endowed "Svengali" with so much of his own personality and magnetism that the performance will go down in local theatrical history as one of the finest piece of acting we have seen.

Miss Jeannette Sherwin has scored heavily in every part that she has essayed, and she will always find a warm welcome on the shores of the Whangpoo. Waring will be remembered for his artistic conceptions, and the way he realised them, and also for a charming portrayal of "Romeo."

The company has done well. Financially it has nothing to complain about, and artistically we have nothing to growl about.

* * *

WHER THE MOUNTAINS WALKED

Truth is stranger than fiction. If you require any evidence upon this old proverb take a trip to the Olympic Theater on Tuesday night, and listen to Mr. Josef W. Hall tell the story of the great Kansu Earthquake of December 1920.

With Mr. Hayes, the lecturer journeyed through the districts affected, and he has brought back a number of pictures which in their detail are perfect and exquisite in their beauty.

The lecture is being given under the auspices of the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee. Shanghai, as usual, gave so liberally to the fund, which did so much to relieve distress that Mr. Hall is making a special trip to our port in order that we may see just what happened, and to what extent our money was required. I have had the greatest pleasure of many long talks with Mr. Hall during the last week and can tell readers without any hesitation, that he is a story teller and will do full justice to a wonderful subject. The story of the earthquake, of which we know so little, is full of human interest, as well as being extraordinary full of though to the scientist and the psychologist. The story, as told by Mr. Hall combines tragedy and comedy with the firm thread of absorbing interest. You will listen; you will think; you will talk about it; and the final thought will be that "truth is stranger than fiction."

* * *

COFFEE AND CIGARETTES

In order to give the lecturer a rest between the great events that he will describe, a little entertainment has been devised to keep the audience amused. For about half an hour some of our best known local amateurs will appear in a drawing room setting, and trying to forget that they have an audience in front of them, they will, over their coffee and cigarettes, entertain themselves like any crowd of men would do after a good dinner, and by doing so, they hope, please the audience. Among those who have promised to appear in the rifle are the Silas Brothers, Mr. James and Mr. S. J. Deeks.

Make a note of the date: Tuesday, June 28, at 9:15 p.m. at the Olympic.

* * *

THE A. D. C.

The annual meeting of the A.D.C takes place on Tuesday next at the Lyceum Theater at 5:15 p.m.

During the past season the amateurs have three successes to their credit in "The Belle of New York," the pantomine "Aladdin," and A. A. Milne's play "Belinda." The local playgoer will look forward with interest to the coming season's program.

* * *

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL'S PRODUCTION

On Wednesday afternoon next the boys of the Public School will give a performance of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" at the School Hall. I have had the pleasure of seeing the boys in rehearsal, and the results reflect the greatest credit on the joint producers, Messrs. Hore and Pope. "Shylock" is distinctly promising. He has made a very faithful study of Charles Quartermaine in the part, and shows that he is possessed of eal powers as a mimic. "Portia" is in safe hands. The lines are well delivered and it is evident that they are appreciated. I also liked the "Bassanio" and the "Duke." The whole cast is sure to give pleasure to the large audience that will attend. The piece will be repeate at the same place on Thursday night.

May the best of luck attend the boys. They all look like worthy recruits for the A.D.C.

* * *

THE INTERPORT BLAZER

I have received a letter from a well known hockey player calling my attention to the fact that in commenting upon the Interport Blazer I asked why representatives of games like tennis, swimming, rowing, boxing, baseball and lawn bowls should not be allowed to have the honor of wearing one of the coveted coats, but that I had omitted to mention hockey. I am called to order, and confess that for the moment I had forgotten the game. Most of us will quite agree with the tenor of the letter which I give herewith:

"Why have you left out the game at which we have beaten one port at any rate, this year. I refer to Hockey. The Hockey XI. went up to Hankow, none too hopeful (the reports were that Hankow played a good game at hockey, but were a little bit ragged with regard to their rugger) and after witnessing the defeat of the fifteen, went to their game, and won.

Why the committee should leave hockey out of their list, I cannot comprehend. Hockey is a fine game, which is at present receiving the attention at home which it always deserved but has not always got. Perhaps the committee thinks that the team which went to Hankow was not representative. I have been given to understand that Hankow were exceedingly pleased to play a team from the Harlequins Hockey Club;

(Continued on Page 2)

HONG DOUBLES ENTRIES CLOSE TOMORROW NOON

Competitors Must Accompany Entries With $5 Fee And L.T.A. Members' Dues

Entries for the hong doubles championship which will be held under the direction of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association will close at noon tomorrow.

Those desiring to compete should send in their names with the entrance fee of five dollars to Mr. M. B. Brown, honorary secretary of the Association, care of White-Cooper, Master and Harris, 1 Museum Road.

Competitors are reminded that the annual subscription of one dollar for membership in the Association is payable by persons entering the hong doubles tourney.

SAYS "BUGS" Baer:

BRUTE STRENGTH, BONE AND BRAWN

Also Cancelled Stamps, Postscripts, Billets Doux, Excess Postage, Etc.

BY 'BUGS' BAER

To whom it may concern:

Scranton Jack Callahan was once in my employ. Once. He was faithful in his attendance, scrupulous in manner and indefatigable in his dress. The only fault I had to find with him was that he wouldn't work. He studied the correspondence system and threw the meanest postcard in the works. He gained a victory over Gink Fowler in seventy letters and a postscript.

Yours, in sunburn or in frost,
PHIL PONCE, Scranton.

When a man is trying, in spite of cranial difficulties, to tell the truth, it becomes irksome to receive letters like this. On the day that Mr Ponce claims that Scranton Jack knocked out the champ with a shor souvenir postcard to the ribs, Gink was riding in the Roughtown Slumburban Steeplechase. This steeplechase was the finest in the world. The waterjump was the Niagara Falls. The hurdles were the Palisades. The ditch was the Grand Canyon of California.

It was what golfers would label a sporty course.

Gink was winning, as usual. He was four States and two territories in the lead. Suddenly, his lion balked at a cement-crushing beetle and threw the champion. Gink went over the lion's head and right out over the Lincoln Highway like a breeze. The steeplechase was won by Gink's sweety, Lucintha Beans. She was the prettiest girl in Rough town and always posed for the mustard plaster ads. She was a model in a bunion cure laboratory.

This Scranton Jack Callahan was the Spencerian, Western Union and Sears Roebuck, champion of the world. The distance between Scranton and Roughtown was 3,000 miles And Scranton never took a step in the correct latitude. He made a specialty of a collect telegram that was regarded as a foul by other battling letter writers.

Gink and Scranton did fight. But Gink finished at least 1,000 letters ahead of Scranton.

Gink was handcuffed because he didn't know the language of stamps But fortune was always with him. He accidentally pasted one stamp upside down. All sweeties know what that means. The jury stayed out long enough to find a bootlegger and awarded the ferocious U. S Mail scuffle to Gink on a technicality.

Science will conquer brute strength.

Standing Of The Teams; National League

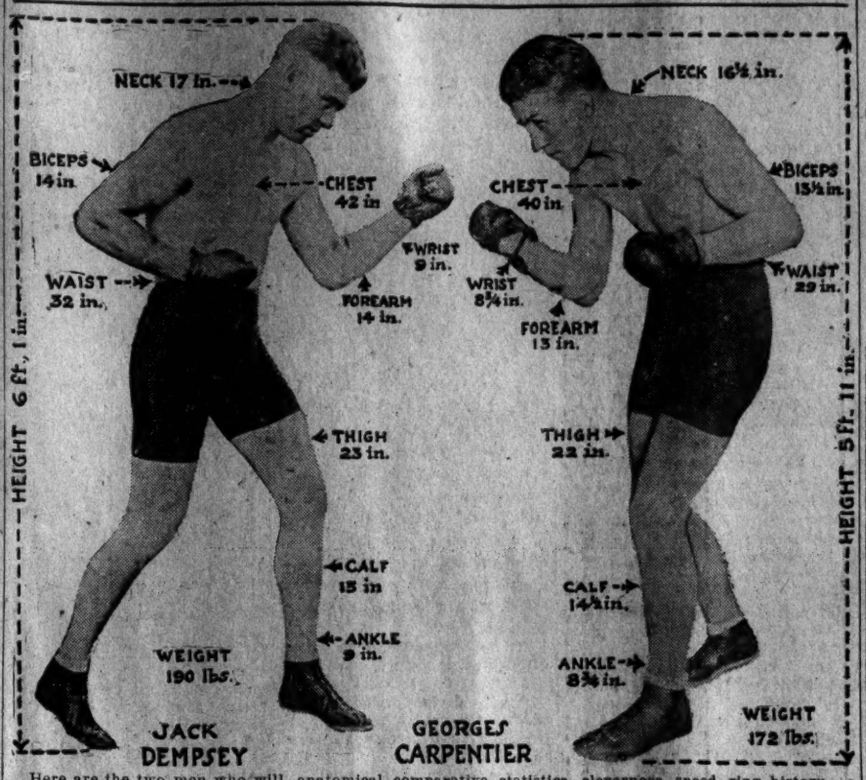
JUNE 15

	G.	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburg	48	33	15	.6387
New York	47	30	17	.638
Boston	45	23	22	.511
St. Louis	44	22	22	.500
Brooklyn	51	23	28	450
Chicago	42	20	22	.476
Cincinnati	49	18	31	.367
Philadelphia	44	16	28	.363

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G.	W.	L.	Pct
Cleveland	50	31	19	.620
Boston	44	25	19	.568
New York	47	26	21	.553
Detroit	53	28	25	.528
Washington	50	25	25	.500
St. Louis	49	23	26	.469
Chicago	46	20	26	.434
Philadelphia	47	16	31	.340

How Dempsey And Carpentier Will Size Up In The Ring



Here are the two men who will fight for the world's heavyweight championship at Jersey City. The above illustration shows the anatomical comparative statistics of Dempsey and Carpentier. It might be added that the picture does not show boxing ability, cleverness, speed, ring history, or hitting power.

The fight starts at about 6 o'clock next Sunday morning Shanghai time.

DEMPSEY GETS FLOOD OF TIPS FROM RING FANS

Champion Receiving All Sorts Of Advice In Epistles From Unknown Counselors

Atlantic City, N. J.—While secluded in his training camp at the National Stadium Grounds, Jack Dempsey finds some diversion from his rigid routine in the perusal of a never ceasing flood of written admonitions regarding his coming fight with Georges Carpentier at Jersey City on July 2.

The volunteered advice is coming to the heavyweight champion from all over the country and nearly all over the world. While the voluminous correspondence for the present affords him amusement, it may serve eventually to get on the champion's nerves and it is likely that much of the "Now, Jack, if I was you" stuff will soon be halted.

Dempsey is carrying around a pocket full of the worst of the epistles for chuckling purposes. The more insistent of the advisers even go so far as to make drawings showing in movie animated cartoon style just what blow Jack should use to circumvent the nimble Carpentier at close quarters.

If there is any serious side to this matter of amateur ring generals handing out their free-for-nothing advice, it is in the fact that it has stirred Dempsey into utterance of a bit more of his opinion of Carpentier and the coming fight than at any time since he has arrived down this way.

"There need be no fear that I will take any chances with Carpentier," Dempsey declared. "I'd be a fool to risk even a chance of not putting him away at the earliest possible stage of the battle. I'm giving him credit for being all they say he is and then a little more, so far as getting ready for him is concerned.

"I have never seen Carpentier's work in the ring, and I am not taking any hearsay evidence that might give him the best of it or make him look easy. I'm just plugging along, working toward the pink of fighting shape by July 2, and if I don't knock Carpentier out it will be no fault of mine. I'm training just as hard and consistently for Carpentier as I ever did for Jess Willard."

Jack made grinning comment on his flood of advisory matter from fight fans all over the universe. "It would take twenty scrappers, working eight hours a day for two weeks, to use up all the fancy blows invented by amateur training bugs that are writing inquiries," he said. "I get some hints on foot work that would make a big hit with the jazzhound looking for new steps, and some of the blows would break an arm if they were delivered in the way their inventors planned them."

Dempsey's statement that he is training seriously for Carpentier and intends to be ready for a real battle is borne out by both his own attitude and that of his trainers at the National Stadium grounds. The champion has been strictly business.

Ten Years Old And Champion

Raymond Murray, of New York City, who is just ten years old, claims the juvenile speed and fancy skating championship of New York State. Raymond has been skating since he was six years old and practises daily. He has won every contest he has taken part in this season.

Japanese Government To Promote Athletics

Special Bureau For Work Will Be Created In The Department Of Education Soon

The long felt need for some means of suitable promotion of athletics throughout the Japanese Empire is to be remedied shortly by the establishment of a bureau of athletics in the Department of Education. This bureau will study athletic sports in other countries and will sponsor the development of clean sports here. The exact workings of the bureau are to be worked out by the government officials assigned to the task of developing the plan and of recommending suitable persons to have charge of the bureau.

CLAY PIGEON CLUB SHOOT TO BE HELD THIS AFTERNOON

American Four Meets British Team; Regular June Competition On, Too

Competition for the June cup, postponed from last Sunday because of rain will be had this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock when members of the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club will try their luck at 40 birds from the Leggett traps, at the Club handicaps.

Only four Americans are available to shoot on their team due to the departure yesterday of Mr. T. E. Doremus on the Empress of Russia for America. Because of this fact the British team which is to oppose the Americans today has been reduced to four to render the competition even.

The teams are:

American—Gibson, Hexamer, Hendrickson and Himrod.

British—Nazer, Read, Algar and Gande.

AMERICAN AND BRITON TIED IN GOLF MATCH

"Jock" Hutchison And Oxford Amateur To Play Off Championship

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 24.—In the final of the Open Golf Championship at St. Andrews, Wethered, the Oxford University amateur, and the American professional, Hutchison, tied with scores of 296. The tie will be decided tomorrow.

Several Surprises In English Cricket

Sussex Beats Essex By Five Wickets; Cambridge University Beats Warwickshire

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 24.—In first class cricket matches concluded today, Somersetshire beat Derbyshire by six wickets; Sussex beat Essex by five wickets; Notts beat Hampshire by six wickets and Cambridge University beat Warwickshire by seven wickets.

BRITISH TENNIS

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 25.—At Wimbledon yesterday, in the fourth round of the men's singles lawn tennis championship, Shimidzu beat Roper Barrett, 6-3, 6-3, 5-1.

DEMPSEY IS FAVORITE IN LOCAL BETTING

Champion Has Slight Edge With Those Making Wagers On Scrap Here

ARENA RECORD BREAKER

Result Of Title Bout Will Not Be Known Here Sunday Morning

Think ye, O fluent writers,
Filling ten cols. a day
With tales of the hardy fighters,
Dempsey and Carpentier,
Think ye I care how many
Pounds are in Dempsey's punch?
Or whether Georges eats any
Prunes for his Wednesday lunch?
Tales of the heroes fistic—
Think ye that they get by!
That I'll read eulogistic
Stuff until July?
Columns of sad and light stuff,
Ponderous, dull, absurd—
Think you I'LL read that fight stuff?
Kid, I'll read every word!

(Reuter's Service)

New York, June 24.—The cost of the arena for the Dempsey-Carpentier fight is estimated at £50,000. Carpentier inspected the arena, and was staggered at its vast size. He said he never imagined anything so big. The stadium is the largest ever built for such an event.

Carpentier's chief concern seems to be retention of weight. He now turns the scale at 12 stone 4 lbs.

Dempsey has been practising with lightweights in the hope of securing additional speed. He has disabled most of his sparring partners.

For the benefit of our American readers it might be said that Georges Carpentier weighs 172 pounds, with Dempsey 18 pounds heavier. The complete anatomical statistics as seen in the picture on the left, will show Dempsey having an advantage in every point, but the photographs do not portray speed, boxing ability and hitting power, the three factors which can count any physical advantages when fighters weigh over 160 pounds.

Carpentier's fighting record, his marvelous speed in the ring, his wonderful punch and knowledge of boxing, plus his popularity have combined to bring about even-money betting in Shanghai although New York insists on making Dempsey a 7-5 favorite and fight fans making wagers in Paris figure Carpentier for the long end.

EVEN MONEY PLACED

In Shanghai there is plenty of even betting although those taking the Carpentier end insist on a little edge—say 6-5 or 7-5. Several fight fans have attempted to place bets through the sporting editor but most of those betting on Carpentier want big odds. Yesterday a young man phoned and said he had a few hundred dollars to bet on the French boxer if he could get odds of 2-1 or better. Anyone interested may phone Central 676.

Last night even money was placed at the French Club and as the day of the scrap nears, it is expected that the betting will gradually come to about even money, with a chance that Carpentier may ease a bit ahead because he has more admirers out this way.

All the news from New York is favoring Dempsey but that is natural for Carpentier is training behind barbed wire and with no press agents. Messages from the training camps insist that furniture is being broken with more or less frequency and that aluminium headguards and cast iron wrist protectors are the rule.

We have read that Dempsey has ruined all the sparring partners in the world and that Carpentier knocked out everything in sight, including Joe Jeanette. Carpentier was probably the only man in the world who had not slipped the dream punch to Joe and now that it is unanimous we are not any more certain of the outcome of next Saturday night's fight in Jolsey.

NEWS DUE SUNDAY

The result of the World's championship battle will probably not be known here until Sunday afternoon. If our table of logarithms does not fail us, Messrs. Carpentier and Dempsey are due to crawl under the ropes about 3:55 p.m. next Saturday afternoon in Jersey City. This is about 5 o'clock Sunday morning here and if the fight is over at 5:05 a.m. Sunday it

will be some time before the message reaches this office.

Some of the big bets in Shanghai have been made along this line—that the fight will be over inside of two rounds.

The concensus of opinion here is that Carpentier is speedier but Dempsey's weight will tell if the fight goes over five rounds; Carpentier has as good a wallop as Dempsey and is equally able to assimilate punishment. Both are admittedly ring generals.

YOU figure the winner.

RECORD ADVANCE SALE

New York, May 30.—Instead of a million dollars proposition the Dempsey-Carpentier battle looks like a sure million and a half affair.

Over $500,000, which surpassed the $450,000 gate at the Dempsey-Willard fight, had been taken in at Madison Square garden.

Contrary to expectations, the $50 seats came in for the greatest demand, and the result is almost a sell-out on choice places six weeks before the date of the battle.

STADIUM TO BE ENLARGED

Tex Rickard, promoter of the fight, has changed the original plans for his stadium in Jersey City and will have it constructed to accommodate 75,000 instead of 50,000 spectators.

Contractors building the arena said today they were two weeks ahead of schedule and that the arena had been half completed in eighteen days.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

the team was all British (as the rugger XV was), and was from the only club which would have sent a team.

"Fantus."

* * *

THE RUSSIAN OPERA CO.

There is a treat in store for music lovers. The Russian Opera Company arrives here in a day or so, and they will make a first appearance at the Lyceum Theater on Thursday next in the famous opera "Faust." On Friday they will produce "Carmen" and Saturday "Traviata."

The company will be remembered for its delightful productions a couple of years ago, when it filled the Lyceum nightly. For eight months people in Java flocked to hear the singers, and history repeatd itself in Manila.

The company comes direct from the last named place. Mr. Carpi tells me that his company still includes most of the favorites of the last company. There is Buraskia, the mezzo; Kasanskaia, the soprano; Ostpova, Busanovosky and Svoloff, the tenors. Among the bright particular stars of the newcomers are Mashir, soprano; Valentinova, mezzo; Karlashoff, bass; Radeef, baritone; Panteleef, baritone; Feurst, the conductor.

The chorus numbers 30 voices. Mr. Carpi, who is well known in local musical circles is enthusiastic about the Russian Opera Company and feels sure that maskee how hot the weather the players and vocalists will command big houses.

* * *

"THE LOVE OF SU SHONG"

De Witt Newing, who came out here with the Denniston Players in 1920, and who became rapidly popular by his clever portrayals, and who later, unfortunately, was taken so ill that he had to return to America, has written a play entitled "The Love of Su Shong." It has recently been produced at the Empire Theater, Salem, Mass: by the Temple Stock Company with considerable success. It is interesting to playgoers out here, not only from the fact that we know the author but since the plot is laid in Shanghai and one of the scenes is "The Shop of Tai Ling Chou on the Chapoo Road, near the wooden bridge that spans the Soochow Creek, Shanghai, China." Another scene is "The Temple of Kwan Yin."

* * *

RUN IN AND RUN OUT

Rivalry at the cricket-match, Police v. Publicans, was keen, and when the last batsman, P.C. Robinson, went in, the policemen required only two runs to win.

He batted with caution until a loose ball was sent down. Hitting it past mid-on, he started for an easy run. He got home comfortably before his wicket was thrown down, but to his disgust he was given "out."

"Why," exclaimed the indignant constable, "I was a yard past the wickes!"

"Maybe," said the umpire; "but it ain't what you say. It's what I say, and I say you're out!"

"But——" argued the irate Robinson.

"Do you remember," interrupted the umpire, "saying to me about six months ago, 'Don't argue with the law?' Well, you was the law that time, and I was run in. Now," he added, triumphantly, "I'm the law, and you're run out!"

* * *

CADDIES' CAUSTIC COMMENTS

It would probably be no easy matter to find two men who would agree as to which is the most amusing golf story, so large and varied is the stock and so divergent are men's tastes.

One day a golfer, more zealous than efficient, had played such havoc with the turf that his caddie exclaimed, in disgust, "I suppose, sir, you don't know these links at all?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "my grandfather was born here; in fact, he is buried here"—and he proceeded to cut another big divot.

Whereupon the caddie suggested, "Don't you think you'd better try a niblick, sir? You won't get deep enough to find your grandfather with that one."

The caddie is no respecter of persons. When one enthusiastic, but inexpert, young lord had missed the ball with four clubs in succession, he turned in despair to his caddie, and asked, "What would you advise me to take next?"

"Tak' next?" was the disgusted answer. "I'm thinking ye'd better tak' the next train hame.' And he did.

* * *

MAKING FOR AUSTRALIA

Mr. Hutchinson tells an amusing story of an Australian, playing on the St. Andrews links, who was cutting slices out of Scotland with every second swing of his club. His caddie looked on in grim silence as one large divot after another was lifted. Then, unable to stand it any longer, he asked, "Ye come fra' Australia, don't ye, sir?"

"I do," answered the golfer, glaring at the boy. "What of that?"

"Oh," dryly remarked the caddie, "maybe I wranged ye. Nae doot ye're trying for a short cut home."

The caddie is usually much too familiar with strong language to resent it; in fact, he considers it a help rather than a hindrance to the game. This was the view of a lad who was accompanying a youthful parson on his first round of the links. At each foozled shot the cleric set his teeth grimly and grew more and more purple in the face. At last his companion's patience was exhausted.

"Oot wi' it, mon!" he exclaimed, half in command, half in entreaty, "oot wi' the swear, for ye'll never learn to play gowf if ye dinna."

The Waring Co.

"Merely Mary Ann" by Zangwill was played last night at the Lyceum to a packed house.

Miss Edith Smith, in the name part, gave a singularly artistic characterisation of the lodging house drudge whose spirit is yet as innocent and sweet as the buttercups of her native countryside.

The part of "Mary Ann" is rather an exacting one, since much of it has to be played with the tremolo touch, and this needs care. Miss Smith was always natural, always very human, very genuine, and throughout the four acts had her audience entirely with her. At the close she received several enthusiastic calls and baskets of flowers, testifying to the marked impression this most charming actress has made on the Shanghai public.

The Lodging-house keeper, Mrs. Leadbetter, was played by Miss Madeline Grande to whom it is a pleasure to offer congratulations on a most clever and excellent performance. In the wilds of Bloomsbury and the wildernesses of nether Bayswater one has experienced the Mrs. Leadbetter's which Miss Grande so ably depicted, as also the Rosies, daughters of the Bed-letters.

Miss May Hallatt as this particular Rosie delighted us and adds another scalp to her series of successes.

"Oh Ma, you make me blush!" When May Hallatt says it, makes the whole house roar.

Lancelot (a composer) was undertaken by Mr. H. B. Waring, and did not quite succeed in convincing me that Mary Ann was doing herself any particular good in becoming the wife of a composer. It is an exacting part, but need not necessarily be played throughout with the tenseness that Mr. Waring puts into it, as one supposes that even composers are not always composing. I have seen them myself, in fact, drinking beer at the Cafe Royal much as other people do, which is only another way of saying that the panting of the hart for such cooling streams is quite a different heart pant from those depicted so realistically by Lancelot in the last act.

If Lancelot insists on being too tense in the first three acts it makes the delightful association with Mary Ann altogether too sombre.

Lancelot is not Romeo and should not be played at the tenseness of a Romeo, as I see it.

Peter (in business) as played by Mr. Frank Vosper was a pleasant foil to Lancelot (they are both composers, only Peter makes money out of it) which accounts for his kindheartedness and good manners to Mary Ann, I expect. Mr. Vosper was pleasant, thanks to Zangwill, one presumes, and was well cast for this part.

The Rev. Samuel Smedge of Mr. Christian Morrow made everybody scream—he was too funny for words, particularly his choice of beverages and his by-play in retrieving a creme de menthe from a rapidly retreating tray.

The other ladies and gentlemen of the Company did pleasantly and well in minor parts, and after a little more rehearsing and perhaps a little lighter touch by Lancelot, the Company will be safe with "Merely Mary Ann."

On Monday evening Mr. Waring is bringing his welcome visit to a close with his wonderfully fine "Romeo and Juliet" as the farewell performance.

With Miss Sherwin's beautiful Juliet and Mr. Waring's romantic Romeo, added to the beautiful production of the tragedy, all playgoers should make a point of seeing the last performance of this talented company of artistes who have pleased Shanghai so much.

W. BRUCE LOCKHART.

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Two Games Are Carded For Today

(Continued from Page 1)

strike, which no self-respecting batter should try seriously to hit.

EVERY baseball fan in Shanghai will be sorry to hear that Terry McGowan, the best umpire in China is leaving tomorrow for the States, to get chucked out of the Service.

CHINA and the Far East, however, has its charm for Terry. He announced yesterday, that as soon as he has his little fling in Dry America, he will beat it back to the recruiting station and sign up again for another term, with a request for duty with the Asiatic Fleet.

KEEN interest is being displayed among baseball promoters as to the movements of the Asiatic fleet divisions. With the 15th division arriving in a day or two for Chefoo and later for America the prospects of a schedule of wide range are dim.

SOON, however, a relief division of destroyers will be in port, and an extra division is said to be in prospect for the Orient to augment the Asiatic fleet. The relief division is said to be now in Manila, and may soon be in Shanghai and available with fresh-from-home baseball talent.

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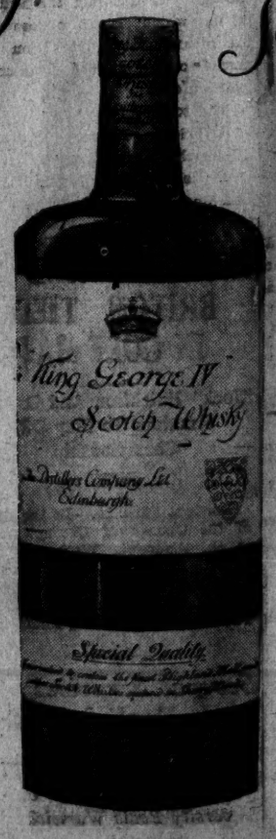

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There is a pretty Chinese Proverb about Lan-t'ien:—"Yung Po, so powerful was his destiny, planted gems in Lan-t'ien and got a fair wife."

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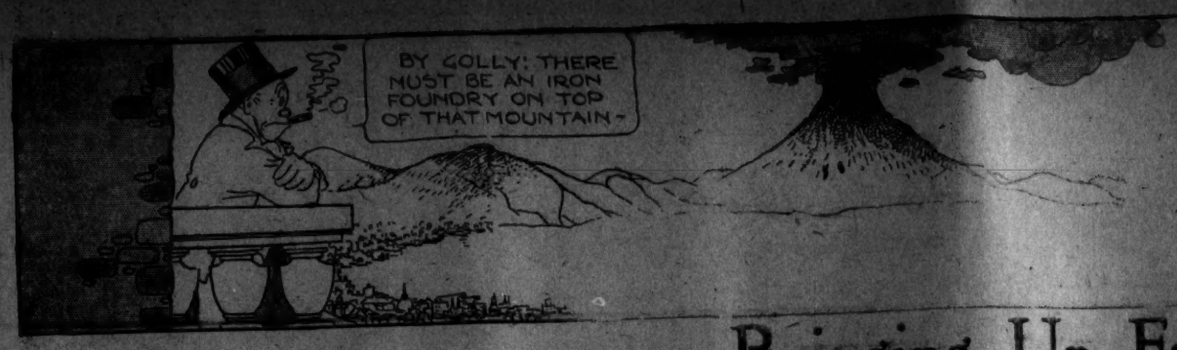
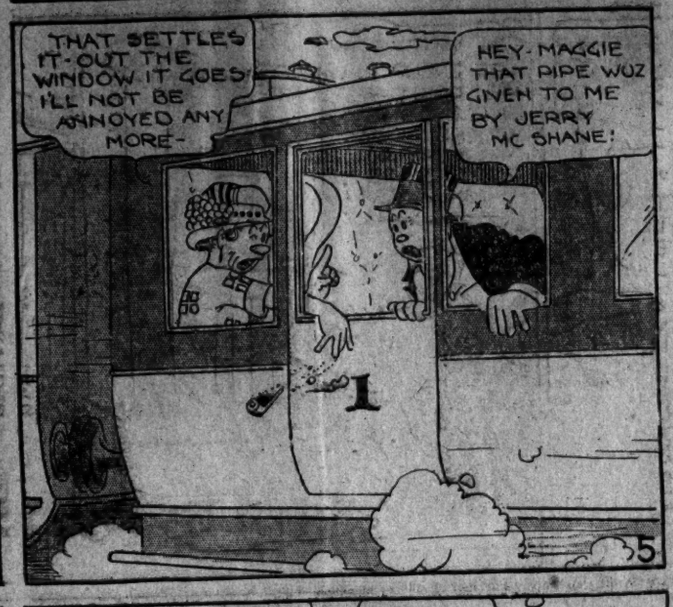


Comic Picture Section
Sunday, June 26th, 1921

Bringing Up Father

IT SAYS HERE THAT NAPLES IS FULL OF HIGH-BROWS AN' DUKES- I'M GLAD WE AIN'T THERE-
OH! IS THAT SO! WELL YOU PACK YOUR THINGS AS QUICK AS YOU CAN AS WE WILL GO TO NAPLES TODAY-
2

HOW MANY TIMES HAVE I TOLD YOU NOT TO SMOKE THAT TERRIBLE PIPE-
WELL-THE LAST TIME YOU SPOKE OF IT WUZ IN FRANCE BUT THIS IS THE FIRST TIME YOU'VE HOLLERED IN ITALY!
PARIS
4



Little Jimmy

1. "JIMMY I'VE GOT TO GO TO TOWN AND I WANT YOU TO STAY RIGHT HERE ON THE JOB AND SEE THAT NONE OF THE NEIGHBORS CHICKENS OR THINGS GET IN HERE AND EAT UP THIS GARDEN STUFF NO MONKEY DOODLES YOU STICK!"

2. TAP — TAP — TAP — TAP

3. "H'LO JIM COME ON QUICK WE ULL LET YUH IN ON A NIFTY JOKE!" "GOSH - I GOTTA WATCH THE GARDEN"

4. "YULL WISH ALL YER LIFE YUDDA COME. WE WOULDN'T LET NO OTHER FELLER UN YOU IN ON IT—" "MAYBE - AW I CAN GET BACK RIGHT AWAY."

5. "WHATCHA DOIN' THAT FOR?" "KEEP YR SHIRT ON. YOU'LL SEE."

6. "N' YU SEE' WE LED 'EM UP TO WHERE WE TOOK OFF D' BOARDS IN OLE STINGY WILKINS FENCE AN' RIGHT IN THERE IS HIS PI'NKIN PATCH."

7. "AN' NOW I PUT TH' BOARDS BACK AN' I GUESS OLE STINGY ULL BE SURPRISED WHEN HE LAMPS HIS NEW BOARDERS."

8. "HULLO - WHAT'RE YOU KIDS LAUGHIN' AT?" "OOH MISTER THOMPSON YUH OUGHTA SEE STINGY WILKINS NEW PUNKINS." "C'MON PAPA. ILL SHOW YOU."

9. "IT'S TOO BAD BUT — HAW-HAW-HAW!"

10. "WELL - WE'RE HOME AND IM GOIN' TO TAKE A LOOK AT THE GARDEN"

11.

12. "COME TO DINNER FATHER." "IM BUSY!"

SWINNERTON

COMIC SECTION

That Face at the Window!

Extraordinary Discovery That Young Mrs. Grossman's Midnight Visitor Is an Ape That Has Been Trained to Be a "Second-Story" Burglar

"A visage human, yet inhuman; little deep-set eyes, shining with phosphorescence; long hairy arms and clutching talons of hands."

"Another hairy hand grasped the sill. Mrs. Grossman broke the nightmare spell that held her and sat bolt upright in her bed."

YOUNG Mrs. Frederick Grossman was sound asleep in her bed. Beside her lay her husband. The bedroom was at the front of their pleasant little Detroit flat and the bottom of the bed itself was close to the wall. Beside it was a window opening into the street four stories below.

An hour before, Mrs. Grossman had pushed this window up six inches from the bottom to admit air. This was her nightly duty after putting out the lights, because she slept on the outer side, close to that window. After she had raised it she had stood there for a little time, looking at the tall tree close to the house. Its naked branches were beginning to show promise of buds. She had thought how pretty the tree would be when Spring's touch had clothed it with leaves.

Then she had tiptoed over and crept under the covers, quietly, so as not to awaken her husband, who was already asleep.

And soon she was asleep, too.

Then she began to dream. It seemed to her that she saw the room just as it was when she had gone to bed, with the faint light from the street glimmering through the window. But—the window sash was arising slowly and silently!

With the helplessness of nightmare she watched it slide up, slowly inch by inch. Then out of the semi-darkness beyond she saw appear a great ugly hand, hairy and knotted. It was followed by a long, sinewey, hairy arm.

The hand reached cautiously up and raised the drawn blind!

Mrs. Grossman struggled against the deepening of the nightmare terror.

Now the sash had reached the top. She saw, apparently floating in the air behind where it had been, a pair of huge, staring eyes, in the depth of which phosphorescences burned as they do in those of a dog. At first all she could make out was the eyes. Then gradually a face became visible! It was human and yet not human; larger than a man's and evil, cunning and brutal.

Another hairy hand grasped the sill and the leering face drew closer and closer to her. Its mouth twitched and she smelt the fumes of liquor.

With a tremendous effort Mrs. Grossman broke the spell that held her and sat bolt upright. But the thing that she had beheld in what she had thought her nightmare did not disappear, as such dread visions do when the sleeper awakens!

It was still there!

And its hideous face was not far from her and a dark body crouched upon the window sill with the long arms stretching out to her and the talons bent to seize her.

The nightmare had merged into reality—and such a reality!

Mrs. Grossman fell back, fainting. As her body dropped the right arm struck her husband across the face. He awakened. His eyes caught at once the shape of the thing now almost in the room. He saw the face with the malignant shining eyes peering at him over the body of his wife. Grossman jerked his pistol from beneath his pillow and fired straight at it.

There came an inhuman shriek. But when, an instant later, his eyes had cleared from the flash of the pistol, the Thing was gone!

Grossman jumped to the floor. One quick glance showed him blood spattered upon the bed. He saw that the window was raised to the top, and as he leaned out his hand rested upon another red, warm splotch. He scanned the tree. There was nothing in it. He looked down at the street. It was deserted.

Grossman turned up the lights, telephoned to the police and strove to restore Mrs. Grossman to consciousness.

As he worked he heard far below a loud knocking as of fists upon a door.

Then a scream.

Then silence.

* * * * * * *

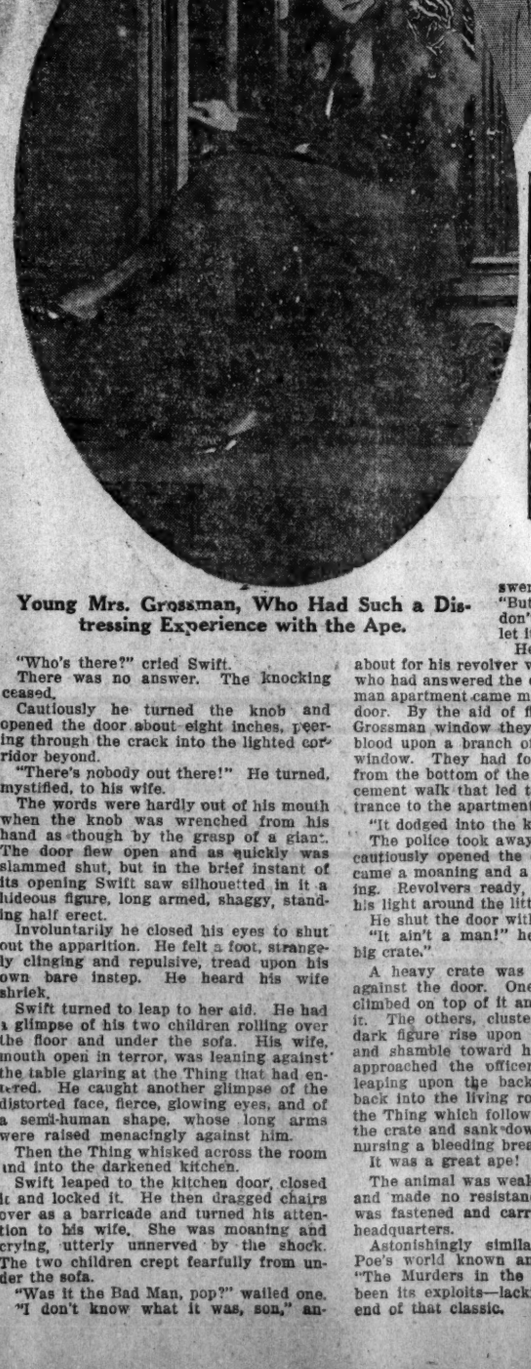
The basement apartment of the house in which the Grossmans live is occupied by Joseph Swift, his wife and two children. All had been sound asleep for several hours. Suddenly Mrs. Swift shook her husband by the shoulder

"Listen," she said. "There's somebody knocking!"

Swift raised up. He heard a soft, timid rapping at the door which led into the hallway. This rapping changed quickly to a rapid, loud, insistent beating.

"Something's the matter! Somebody wants to wake us up! Maybe the place is on fire," gasped Mrs. Swift.

The two children, awakened, ran in from their room and clung to the skirts of their mother's nightgown.



Young Mrs. Grossman, Who Had Such a Distressing Experience with the Ape.

"Who's there?" cried Swift.

There was no answer. The knocking ceased.

Cautiously he turned the knob and opened the door about eight inches, peering through the crack into the lighted corridor beyond.

"There's nobody out there!" He turned, mystified, to his wife.

The words were hardly out of his mouth when the knob was wrenched from his hand as though by the grasp of a giant. The door flew open and as quickly was slammed shut, but in the brief instant of its opening Swift saw silhouetted in it a hideous figure, long armed, shaggy, standing half erect.

Involuntarily he closed his eyes to shut out the apparition. He felt a foot, strangely clinging and repulsive, tread upon his own bare instep. He heard his wife shriek.

Swift turned to leap to her aid. He had a glimpse of his two children rolling over the floor and under the sofa. His wife, mouth open in terror, was leaning against the table glaring at the Thing that had entered. He caught another glimpse of the distorted face, fierce, glowing eyes, and of a semi-human shape, whose long arms were raised menacingly against him.

Then the Thing whisked across the room and into the darkened kitchen.

Swift leaped to the kitchen door, closed it and locked it. He then dragged chairs over as a barricade and turned his attention to his wife. She was moaning and crying, utterly unnerved by the shock. The two children crept fearfully from under the sofa.

"Was it the Bad Man, pop?" wailed one.

"I don't know what it was, son," answered Swift, grimly. "But whatever it was, don't be afraid. I won't let it hurt you."

He was rummaging about for his revolver when five policemen who had answered the call from the Grossman apartment came marching through the door. By the aid of flashlights from the Grossman window they had seen spots of blood upon a branch of the tree near the window. They had followed these spots from the bottom of the tree trunk along a cement walk that led to the basement entrance to the apartment house.

"It dodged into the kitchen," said Swift.

The police took away the barricade and cautiously opened the door. From inside came a moaning and a frightened chattering. Revolvers ready, one officer flashed his light around the little room.

He shut the door with a bang.

"It ain't a man!" he shouted. "Get a big crate."

A heavy crate was found and pushed against the door. One of the policemen climbed on top of it and stood in front of it. The others, clustered behind, saw a dark figure rise upon its feet and hands and shamble toward him. As the figure approached the officer retreated, finally leaping upon the back of the crate and back into the living room. As he did so the Thing which followed him passed into the crate and sank down, whimpering and nursing a bleeding breast.

It was a great ape!

The animal was weak from loss of blood and made no resistance when the crate was fastened and carried away to police headquarters.

Astonishingly similar to Edgar Allan Poe's world known and gruesome story, "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," had been its exploits—lacking only the tragic end of that classic.

Mr. Frederick Grossman.

Even while the police were searching for its owner, J. K. Seeman, manager of an oil concern, made report that a large ape belonging to him had escaped the night before. He came to the police station and identified the animal there as his own. Mr. Seeman told the police that he had bought the monkey a few days previously from a man whose name he could not recall. The creature had attracted him by its unusual intelligence.

It had been docile and exceptionally well behaved, he said, until the previous night. Then it had been sitting at a table on which was a decanted filled with whiskey. While its master's back was turned the ape had poured out from this decanter a glass full of liquor and Seeman, as he turned, saw it drink this down. A window was open behind it and it had leaped through it, apparently to escape an expected punishment. He had called and searched for it in vain.

Mr. Seeman's home is a good mile from the Grossmans' apartment. The ape had made its way unseen through the streets between. It is probable that when Mrs. Grossman stood at the window looking out at the tree that it was even then crouching on the opposite side of the street and was attracted by the white of her robe. It might even have been in the tree at the time. Certainly something drew it up to that particular window.

If the ape had succeeded in entering the Grossman apartment without having awakened the occupants, what would have been the result? Would Poe's story of the Rue Morgue have then found its parallel in fact and the bodies of husband and wife been discovered next morning torn and mutilated, as were the women in that dark romance?

What was its purpose in entering that flat?

The Detroit police began to be aware of some very unusual elements in the matter. If the animal had spied young Mrs. Grossman when she opened the window, then it showed after that a cunning or a training more human than ape-like. It must have waited until it thought that she was asleep before it climbed up. Furthermore, the opening of the window had been silent and guarded. Again, the fact that it had sought shelter not in some alley or hole, but had knocked at the door of another apartment, seemed to the police highly significant.

All this implied training—but training for what? Well, for instance, an ape by reason of its agility and habits could scale walls and other places that a man could not. It would make a perfect "second-story" burglar.

With that thought in mind detectives made an examination of window sills, bureau drawers and jewel cases in houses and apartments recently robbed. To their disappointment they showed no prints that could be compared to the finger prints of the ape.

But under the bedroom window of one apartment that had been looted a few weeks ago they found an opal ring, part of the jewelry which had vanished on the night the place was entered. It was thinly covered with earth which only recently had been mud. Its position showed that it had been thrown from the window.

A Drawing by Aubrey Beardsley Illustrating Poe's "Murders in the Rue Morgue" Which Mrs. Grossman's Experiences So Closely Paralleled.

"Just where we would expect to find it if the animal's master, waiting below, had failed to get it, as, with a shower of other articles, it had been thrown down by the monkey," said the detectives.

The police then decided to test out their theory. They gave the animal a drink of liquor and placed it alone in a room containing a set of bedroom furniture. Watching through holes they saw the ape go through the dressing-stand. It wasted no time on the larger drawers, which usually are filled with wearing apparel, but opened quietly the smaller drawers at the top.

Anything metallic caught its attention. It fumbled with all boxes and cases, but only when there was no spring catch did it succeed in opening them. Then, with a few small articles in each hand, it crept to the open window and tossed these out without even looking to see where they landed. After that it slipped back and got more, repeating the action. After several trips it was just about to slip out of the window itself when the detectives rushed in and overpowered it.

The tests were made again and again. Only after the animal had been given a drink of liquor did it go through with the burglary. At other times it was exceptionally timid.

Whiskey made of it a real monkey Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde!

It was now plain that the beast had received a careful education in crime. It had been taught to like liquor and had been given drink both before going out to rob and, no doubt, after the robbery, as a reward!

Death was at first suggested by the Police Department, but finally, because of his new master's standing in the community, they allowed the monkey to be released in his custody. But it is stipulated that Mr. Seeman must guard against having the ape stolen, and most of all by the unidentified man from whom it was purchased. Also he must never sell or give away the monkey without the consent of the Police Department.

And he must never allow it even to smell liquor!

Bridal Evening Gowns

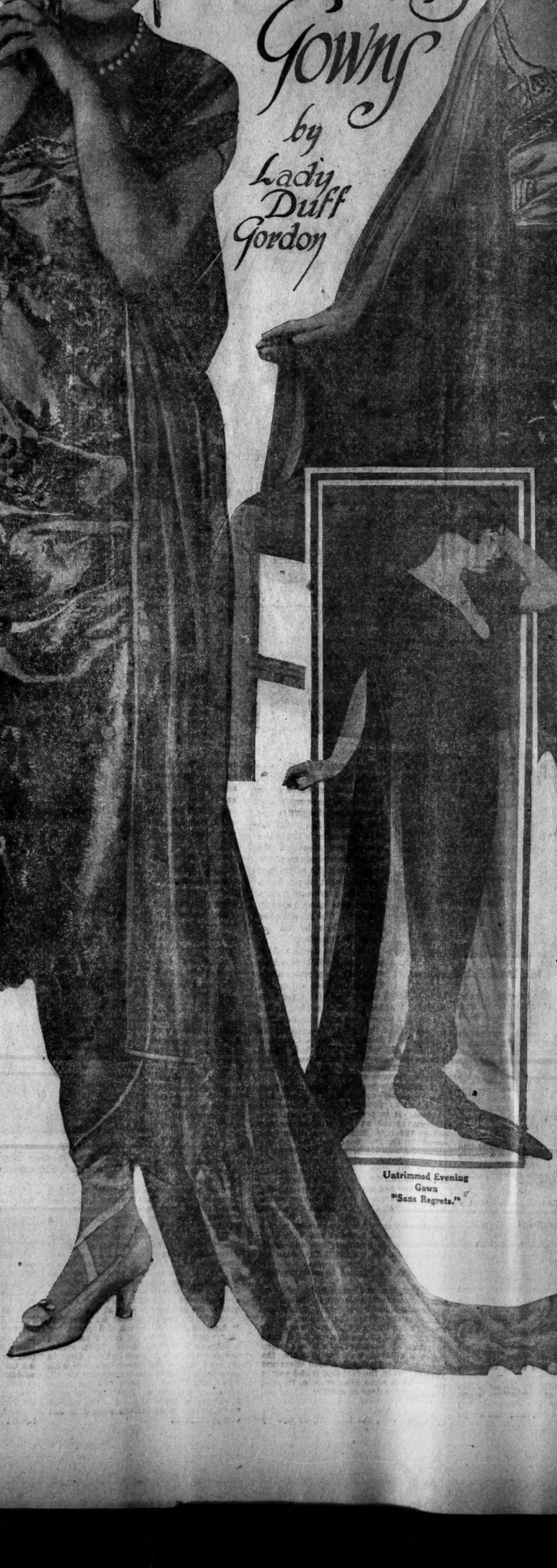
by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at No. 19 East Fifty-fourth street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A Trousseau Gown of Metallic Brocade, With the New Bouffant Touches.



Untrimmed Evening Gown "Sans Regrets."

A Comparatively Simple Bridal Evening Gown.

This Trousseau Gown Is of Metal Brocade, With Badges of Chinese Embroidery.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

("LUCILE")

WHILE there are countless charming and intimate details of a bride's trousseau, the lovely heroine of the domestic drama gives much and minute attention to her evening gowns. Even in the sentimental sense they are pillars in the fabric of the trousseau. For while her beloved lord is destined to see her in the house gowns, the morning robes and the boudoir dresses that constitute the poetry of her wardrobe, the evening attire is her parade apparel. It is what she will wear when she passes, as it were, in review before her relatives-in-law.

For this reason, if for no other, her evening gowns must be beyond criticism. They must be chosen with perfect taste. They must be selected with regard to her own type of beauty, that her loveliness may have its best frame. And they must be suitable to the occasion for which they are to serve. For an elaborate function, elaborate toilettes; for a simple function, simple gowns.

The large left-hand figure shows the potentialities of metallic brocade. The material used for this figure is swathed about the form tightly at bust and ankles. It becomes bouffant at waist and hips. It is ornamented at the front by a diagonal spray of jewelled flowers crossing from the bust to the waist. With it is worn a long scarf of chiffon bound at the edges with metallic ribbon. A saucy touch is the looping of the skirt at the back into a bouffant flounce. The headdress is of steel filigree enclosing large moonstones and topazes.

By the large upper right-hand figure is disclosed an evening gown of simple plan. It is of net over charmeuse. The corsage is made of net and of ribbon bands edged with metallic piping. The narrow, transparent shoulder straps are of taffeta, metal piped ribbon. The foundation skirt of charmeuse, banded with three rows of the taffeta metal-edged ribbon. The overskirt is of net and shadow lace banded by the same ribbon. A wide, draped girdle of metal cloth is clasped by a buckle of brilliants.

The small middle picture demonstrates how much of grace may inhere in an untrimmed gown. It is of dark charmeuse, in long, simple lines.

Fourth of the quartette of gowns is fashioned chiefly in metal brocade. The skirt opens over a metal lace underslip. At the ankles the skirt is clasped with badges of Chinese embroidery. The draped skirt is faced and finished with turned-back bands of contrasting satin.

-:- By George Ade -:-

The Fable Of The Brash Dru mmer And The Peach Who Learned That The re Were Others

A well-fixed Mortgage Shark, residing at a Whistling Post, had a Daughter whose Experience was not as large as her prospective Bank Roll.

She had all the component Parts of a Pippin, but she didn't know how to display her Charms and there was nobody in Town qualified to give her a quiet Hunch.

She got her Fashion Hints from a Trade Catalogue, and took her Tips on Etiquette and Behavior from the Questions and Answers Department of an Agricultural Monthly.

The Girl and her Father lived in a big White House, with Evergreen Trees and whitewashed Dornicks in front of it, and a Wind-Pump at the rear.

Father was Near. He still had the First Dollar. He never hesitated to apply the Crimp to a Widow who had seen better Days. In fact, Daughter was the only one on Earth who could induce him to Par Loose.

Now, it happened that there came to this Burg every Thirty Days a fresh Drummer, who represented a Tobacco House. He was a Gabby Hound, and he could Articulate at all times, whether he had anything to say or not.

HE TALKED HOT AIR

One night, at a Lawn Fete given by the Ladies of the Methodist Congregation, he met Daughter. She noticed that his Trousers did not bag at the Knees; also that he were a superb Ring.

The strolled under the Maples, and he talked what is technically known as Hot Air. He made an Impression considerably deeper than himself. She promised to Correspond.

On the occasion of his next Visit to the Way Station, he let her wear his Ring, and made a Wish, while she took him riding in the Sedan.

He began to carry her Photograph in his Watch, and show it to the Boys employed at the House. Sometimes he would fold over one of her Letters so they could see how it started out.

He said the Old Man had Nothing But, and he proposed to make it a case of Wedding Bells. Truly it seemed that he was the principal Cake in the pantry, and little did he suspect that he could be Frosted.

SHE SAW THE OTHER KIND

But daughter, after much pleading, induced Pop to send her to a Finishing School in the East. (A Finishing School is a Place at which Young Ladies are taught how to give the Quick Finish to Counterfeits, Culls and Second-Raters.)

At School, the Daughter tied up with a Chum who seldom overlooked a Wednesday matinee, and she learned more in three Weeks than her Childhood Home could have shown her in three Centuries.

Now she began to see the other Kind; the Kind that Wears a Cutaway and a funeral-smelling Gardenia in the afternoon and a jimmy little Tux or Dinner Coat at Night.

She stopped wearing Hats and began to choose Confections sold by Irish Ladies with French Names. She selected them Languidly, three at a time.

Then the Bill to the tall-grass Burg and Father gasping with Heart Failure.

She kept Jack Barrymore's Picture on her Dresser, with two Red Candles burning in front of it, and every time she thought of Gabby Will, the Crackerjack Salesman, she reached for the Peau d'Espagne and sprayed herself.

One Day when the Tobacco Salesman came up Main Street with his Grips, on his way to visit the Trade, he met the Drug Clerk, who told him that She was Home on a Visit.

So he hurried through with his Work, got a Shave, changed ends on his Cuffs, pared his Nails, bought a box of Marshmallows, and beat it out to the House.

Daughter was on the Lawn, seated under a Canopy that had set Father back thirty-two Dollars. There was a Hired Hand sprinkling the Grass with a Hose, and as Will, the Conversational Drummer, came up the Long Walk, Daughter called to the Serf and said: "Johnson, there is a Strange Man coming up the Walk; change the Direction of the stream somewhat, else you may Dampen him."

THE DREAMY ORB

The Drummer approached her, feeling of his Necktie, and wondered if she would up and Kiss him, right in broad daylight. She didn't.

Daughter allowed a rose-colored Booklet by Guy de Maupassant to sink among the Folds of her French Gown, and then she lamped him with a dreamy Orb and said: "All Goods must be delivered at the Rear."

"Don't you know me?" he asked.

"Rully, it seems to me I have seen you, Somewhere," she replied, "but I cann't place you. Are you the Man who tunes the piano?"

"Don't you remember the night I met you at the Lawn Fete?" he asked; and then, Gillie that he was, and all Rattled, he told her his Name, instead of handing her the hot Come-Back that he proposed next Day, When it was Too Late.

"I meet so many People traveling about," she said; "I cahn't remember all of them, you know. I dare say you called to see Pupah; he will be here Presently."

"ONLY FAHNCY!"

Then she gave him "Some one's else," "Neyether," "Savoir-Faire," and a few other Crisp Ones which she had taken on at the Finishing School, after which she asked him how the Dear Villagers were coming on.

He reminded her that he did not live in the Town.

She said: "Only Fahncy!" and he said he guessed he'd have to be Going, as he had promised a Man to meet him at Jordan's Store before the Bank closed.

As he moved toward the St. Nicholas Hotel he kept his Hand on his Solar Plexus. At five o'clock he rode out of Town on a Local.

MORAL!—Anybody can Win unless there happens to be a Second Entry.

Building Have Personality Says Russian Painter

If the skyscraper in which your office is located should walk away some night you would be surprised when you went to work next morning, wouldn't you?

Yet, why shouldn't it?

Buildings, like everything else, are alive and active, in the opinion of Nicholas Roerich, Russian painter, whose exhibition at the Art Institute in Chicago proved a sensation.

He makes his pictures look alive. He puts a plus element into them that gives a sense of universal power.

"Buildings are alive," he said. "Why not make them look so? Everything lives; nothing can die. All is in motion. That old convent there (he pointed to a painting called "The White Monastery") has lived for centuries, and through the years it has bulged and braced itself against the elements for protection. It has developed a profile which shows the activity."

The painter is intensely interested in the "personality" of American skyscrapers.

"No, I do not think them hideous in the least," he said. "They are the beautiful castles of the future. They, too, will develop in the years. They will brace themselves against the winds and you will see in them the cosmic force at work." Andreyev, the Russian writer, says the universal spirit working through Roerich's art produces "the Roerich realm," a "rarified province of primal awe and wonder, a species of spontaneous identification with the eternal forces of life and nature."

"Women are more aware of this cosmic force than men," Mr. Roerich says. "Women learn the cosmic language because it comes not through the brain but through the heart. Their intuition is often more sure than men's reasoning."

He added that a woman placed in a room of his art collections will become aware of the meaning in his pictures much quicker than men.

The painter has been engaged by Mary Garden to paint some of the opera settings for next year's grand opera productions.

THE CYNIC AND THE BEAUTY COMPETITION.

POWDER PUFFS IN THE BALANCE.

THE recent "Daily Mirror" Beauty Competition seems, like a stone dropped in a pond, to have awakened a series of ripples which penetrate to all parts of society.

Hardly can one go to a "Victory Ball" for a few hours' undiluted merriment not entirely unconnected with jazz, without finding that the dancing is to be interrupted by a "beauty competition." Certainly the winners of these affairs do not leap into fame and fortune at a bound like the "Daily Mirror's" lovely find, but they probably enjoy a certain amount of private satisfaction.

One can imagine a cynic inviting his lady guest to a beauty-competition-dance. They appear painted, powdered, and marcelled. They dance, until the small hours, in the tempered glare of electric lights. Comes the dawn. The lights are turned out: the curtains pulled back to let in the cruel morning light. "Ladies," says the host, "will you take your places for the Beauty Competition?" Need any more be said?

Few of us claim the perfection of beauty as set forth in someone's criterion.

"If you can face the sun when all the others are sitting with their backs towards the light," but under more kindly illumination it is possible to look one's very prettiest at a dance. One must admit that the heat of ballrooms and the ardour of dancing are foes to the complexion, and what maiden in these days of serious dancing dares retire too frequently to powder her shining little nose?

Yet even this has its remedy, as the wise girl knows. Before coming to the dance Phyllis bathes her face and neck with a solution of pure cleminite, which she rubs well into the skin with her fingertips until it is quite dry. This done, her complexion assumes a peach-like finish which will remain unchanged during a whole evening's dancing.

I suppose every girl would like a new frock for each dance she goes to? But even the unemployed would find that rather a strain on the exchequer. It is a consolation, even if a poor one, to reflect that no amount of frocks will give a girl real prettiness—which is what counts in the end. A pretty complexion, which is the beginning of all beauty, is quite cheap, you know. For about one half-penny you can have a clean, fresh, new skin *(not* the old one cleaned up for the occasion) for every dance you go to.

I expect any girl could explain this apparent mystery. For the benefit of those who cannot, here is the solution. Get some mercolised wax from the chemist. It is rather expensive but it lasts a long time with care. Smear it over your face before going to bed, not using too much, and wash it off in the morning. The oxygen contained in the wax absorbs the outer skin which has become rough and coarse, and gives the new skin below a chance to show itself. Quite simple, isn't it?

Certainly, the sort of complexion you get from using simple preparations like the above should be an asset in any beauty competition —even the cynic's!

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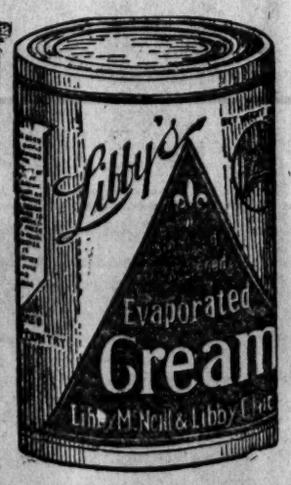

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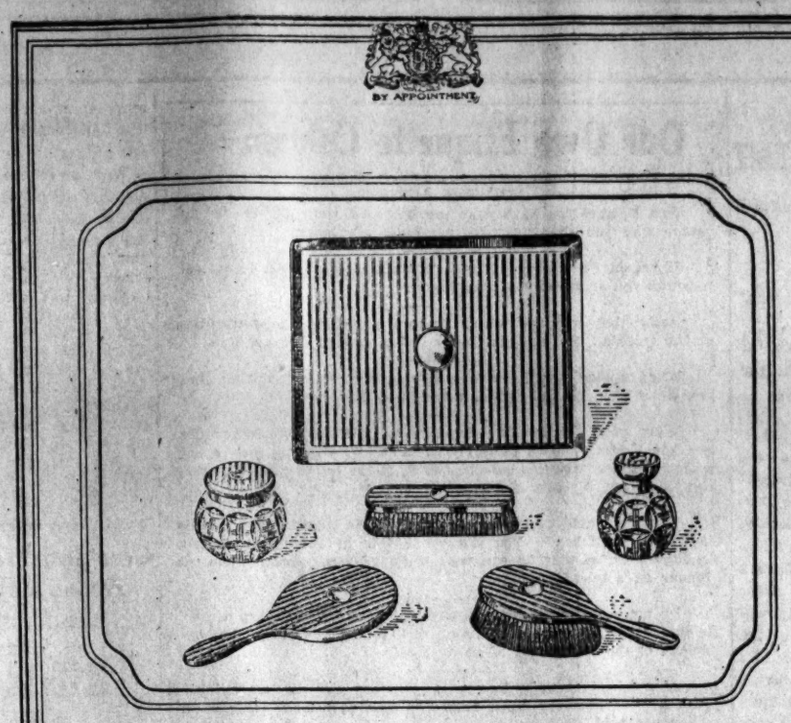
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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1921

REPORTED MERGER PUZZLES DETROIT

New Motor Combination Believed Under Way

DURANT MONEY INVOLVED

Consolidation Of Interests Of Studebaker And Pierce-Arrow One Rumor Circulated

Detroit, Saturday, May 21.—Detroit automotive circles are puzzled over the persistent rumors of a possible merger of the Durant Motors, Inc., and the newly-organised Collins Motor Car Company. It is reported that Durant Motors is the keystone of a motor combination that eventually will become a formidable rival of the General Motors.

Reports from New York during the last week have linked Durant's company in a rumored consolidation with Studebaker and Pierce-Arrow. It is pointed out, however, that banking interests behind Studebaker are well satisfied with A. R. Erskine's management, and would not look with favor on aspirations of Durant to control Studebaker, although they concede Durant's ability.

Wall Street is skeptical over the purchase by Durant of control of Studebaker in market, although the recent 45-point rise in the stock is attributed to his activities. The stock has declined heavily in the last few days.

Durant is a firm believer in medium-priced motor cars and the Pierce-Arrow is considered far too costly a product for production on anything but a comparatively small scale. It would be somewhat difficult to acquire Pierce-Arrow control and Durant is said to have no such intentions.

The new Durant model will be a lightweight four-cylinder passenger car to sell for less than $1,000. The Collins car is more expensive and designed, it is said, to compete with the Buick, the most popular and profitable of the seven General Motors passenger car units.

The $10,000,000 Collins Company is not part of the Durant scheme, according to Mr. Collins, and although Durant is financially interested in the Collins concern he does not hold a controlling interest, it is said.

BIG SUM FOR ROADS

$2,000,000 AVAILABLE EVERY DAY, SAYS REPORT

Need For More Courses In Highway Construction And Economics Is Stressed

Washington, June 1.—Approximately $2,000,000 is available every working day the present year for expenditure on highways of the United States, according to a statement by Prof. C. J. Tilden, director of the highway transport education committee.

The actual sum available from state and county bond issues and federal aid for the year is $600,000,000, a sum 50 percent greater than the total cost of the Panama Canal, according to figures obtained from the Bureau of Public Roads.

This point was made by Professor Tilden in stressing the need for more courses in highway construction and economics in colleges and universities. To spend this amount wisely, he said, would require the services of more than 10,000 trained highway engineers. At this time, universities are graduating only about 1,000 civil engineers annually, of whom only a small percentage turn to highway construction. The supply is far short of the demand, according to Professor Tilden.

Through the agency of the committee of which he is director, Professor Tilden is endeavoring to persuade institutions of higher learning to include courses in highway economics in their regular curriculums. Professor Tilden occupies the chair of engineering mechanics at Yale University, but is on leave as director of the committee.

Our Own Etiquette Column

FOR THE AUTOIST

Just because you have your top down on your flivver is no reason why you should try to run under a tramcar.

If you invite a party out to a blowout be careful you do not get it before you arrive at the road house.

Resist that impulse to stop to help a brother autoist who has engine trouble. He has his motor in bad enough shape as it is.

When apologizing for the way your car rattles do not say that you have been fond of rattles ever since a baby.

When your old bus (which at its best can't do over forty miles per hour) refuses to do the sixty-five-mile clip you bragged about do not forget to say that you haven't had the valves ground or carbon taken out for over 8,000 miles.

When a motorist approaches you from the opposite direction do not be a "road hog." You can avoid this by giving him just enough room so that he can pass without losing not more than one fender on a telephone pole.

Do not sound your horn before going around any sharp curves. It may startle some pedestrians or motorists and deprive the onlookers of the excitement of an accident.

If a friend remarks how easy your car rides do not tell him that it will ride very much easier as soon as you get all the instalments paid.

If you haven't your wife with you, you can get the necessary chin music by running by a traffic officer's "stop" signal.

In order to strike up a speaking acquaintance with a fellow-autoist try crowding him off the road.

When you throw your car in reverse never look back. If you do you'll never discover how strong your rear fenders are.

The proper time to return borrowed tools is when your car gets so full you don't have any place to put them.

Light Thrown On Steering Troubles

The vital steering system of the automobile is about as popular with the motorist as the traffic cop. A system so important as the steering should be well understood and well cared for. The fundamentals are easy to understand. In practically all cars there is the same fundamental design, consisting of: A steering wheel which operates a post at the bottom of which are reduction gears. One of the gears is turned directly by the wheel, the other, being in mesh with the post gear, also turns. This second gear operates a so-called steering arm to which the drag link is fastened. The drag link connects with one front wheel through a knuckle arm and to the other front wheel through the tide rod and another steering arm. It is clear to see that in this system there are numerous joints and other rubbing or moving surfaces, and every one of them must be constantly lubricated.

ALWAYS AT WORK

To the driver the steering system appears to be at rest except when the car is turned around, but actually the joints and gears are always doing some work, always rubbing, even though it be a little. The gears must always be covered with grease or graphite. Usually there is a case which houses these gears, but sometimes they are exposed. Once every three months these gears should be inspected and the housing repacked. The same applies to the ball joints at the drag link ends and to the tie rod joints. If this is not done the parts will get dry and rust and steering begins to be difficult. You must turn the front wheels by first overcoming the friction of the rusty parts. In time these rusty parts break. One of the commonest causes of hard steering is due to a stiff steering knuckle. The steering knuckle is part of the front axle that moves and permits the wheels to be turned. There are two knuckles and they must move very freely. It is necessary to lubricate the knuckle or so-called king pins every day. Grease is effective if sufficient pressure is used to force it to the rubbing surface, otherwise oil should be employed. If you have ordinary grease cups and wish to make sure the pins will get lubrication substitute large oil cups, which you can get at any good supply house.

Every car shows a certain amount of play in the steering system, that is, the steering wheel can be turned a little before the front wheels move. There should be some play but not as much as the average car has

In some cars the writer inspected more than half a turn of the wheel was made before the front wheels responded. Play develops naturally, due to wear of all parts, but it also develops more rapidly because owners have a habit of turning the wheel when the car is standing. This puts an added strain on the rubbing parts of the steering system, and wear is more rapid.

REPAIRS FOR WEAR

When wear does occur it should be compensated for by adjustment at the right place. Sometimes the ball joints are badly worn, again it may be the knuckle pins or the tie rod connections or the ears in the post. Do not adjust the gears in the post when the ball joints or other parts are at fault. Find out where the play exists by feeling the various parts separately and pulling and pushing them. A little play in all is likely to develop quite a bit of play at the wheel because of the gearing.

Some owners have found that gear adjustment causes stiff steering, even though the same amount of play exists in the wheel. The wheel may bind when the front wheels are at an acute angle. This is due to adjustment of the gears when they do not need it. The gear adjustment is quite simple, because one of them is usually mounted on an eccentric bushing. Adjustment consists in loosening a lock for a serrated nut and turning the nut, clockwise. The front wheels should be off the ground when adjustment is made. After the nut is turned so that the gear play is taken up in greater part the lock is tightened in place to prevent the adjusting nut working loose.

The drag link must be straight and so must the tie rod. If the tie rod or link is made shorter by accidental bending the front wheels may be thrown out of alignment. This is mostly true in the case of the tie rod. When a front wheel is struck a hard blow the tie rod usually bends, and after that the wheels seem to drag sideways. The condition can be compensated for temporarily by lengthening the tie rod, but at the first opportunity the rod should be straightened.

Worn steering knuckle pins produce excessive wheel shake and throw the whole steering out of adjustment. You must get new pins fitted when this condition exists or else new pin bearings or bushings, as the case may be.

In many cars, in fact most cars of today, the front wheels oscillate badly on a rough road when the car is driven slowly. This is caused by an inherent system. The less play in the system the less the front wheels wiggle, also the faster the car travels the less wigging. If the car acts badly tighten up all connections in the steering.

Cleveland Gains Actor's Plaudits As Health Factor

Lew Dunbar Expresses Beliefs As To Value Of Auto To Stage Folk

The life of an actor person is full of hard work and very little fresh air—which probably accounts for the fact that most theatrical stars are owners of automobiles, which carry them quickly here and there, and permit them to get some of the breezily natural stimulants.

Lew Dunbar, popular comedian, is one of those stage beings who believes in motoring. Several months ago he purchased a Cleveland Six. Since then he has traveled some 5,000 miles over various California byways in order to see what this country looked like—and has done so during his limited off-moments. The King players have irregularly regular hours. They must show in the morning for rehearsal, then again early in the afternoon for the matinees. In the evening they play two shows, allowing them but little time to themselves.

"I think my Cleveland is one of the reasons for my good health," Dunbar declared. "It's a hard life folks of the calcium lead, and outdoor diversion of this sort is very welcome. An automobile enables an actor to get out in the open for an hour or so every day and to take little jaunts around the town that he would not otherwise make. I find my Cleveland answers every purpose."

CLEANING SPARK PLUGS

An easy way to clean spark plugs and other mica surfaces is to wash them in a 10 percent solution of acetic acid, which quickly dissolves grease and carbon deposits.

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Packard Co. Brings Out New Style Of Carburetor

Novel 'Two Stage' Jet Contrivance Supplied On Single Six Cars Solves Fuel Problem

An invention which, combined with the famous Fuelizer, greatly increases gasolene mileage, is announced by the Packard Motors Export Corporation, in connection with Packard Single Six cars. It is a new style carburetor, designed to give automatically a mixture which meets the needs of either heavy or light pulling. It is known as the "two stage jet" carburetor, is being supplied on all new Single Sixes, and is being provided as rapidly as possible for cars already in service.

This new carburetor meets one of the most serious difficulties which has stood in the way of high gasolene mileage. The ordinary carburetor gives entirely satisfactory service either when a car is idling, or when it is pulling wide open, as on a heavy grade. But to do this it must provide a mixture which cannot be made materially leaner without loss of power on heavy pulls, or stalling when idling. Unfortunately for economy about ninety percent of all driving is neither idling nor heavy pulling. So for this ninety percent the carburetor must give too rich a mixture.

The two stage jet carburetor takes care of this situation automatically. It gives the rich mixture when it is needed fully as well as the old style did. But in ordinary driving a leaner mixture is given without any attention from the driver. This is accomplished by having two jets, and the one for the richer mixture is placed so far above the medium speed jet that it will not work during ordinary running, but responds perfectly to the high suction from the engine which is created by a heavy pull.

The result is greatly increased economy without a single drawback. Under heavy load the mixture is the same as always. There is full power when it is wanted. But during normal driving range there is a lean mixture which gives a gain of nearly three miles to a gallon, or between 10 and 20 percent. The result is a considerable increase in the economy of the Single Six, which already has a reputation for economy, without any loss in performance. At present no engine for this car is allowed to leave the testing room at the Packard plant until it can show an economy of 20 miles to the gallon under favorable conditions. There have been many records of actual road running which have exceeded this by several miles.

This invention is greatly enhanced in efficiency by being combined with the Packard Fuelizer. This device, which insures a highly heated mixture at all times when needed, is an integral part of the two jet carburetor, and contributes very greatly to its success.

18-CYL. MOTOR PLANNED

Not content with having developed an airplane engine of 700 horsepower, the engineering division of the air service has completed plans for a 1,000-horsepower, 18-cylinder engine, construction on which will start immediately. The cylinders will be of 6½-inch bore and 7½-inch stroke. There will be four valves to each cylinder, as well as four spark plugs connected with four independent magnetos and ignition systems.

GOLD, THOUGH

The average price of gasoline in France at present represents about $1 a gallon, and in England it averages about 75 cents.

Oldfield 'Signed' By Indian Tribe

Master Driver Made Honorary Chief Of Band

Kansas City (Mo.), May 21.—Barney Oldfield, master driver of the world, upon a recent visit to Kansas city in the interest of the tire company that bears his name, was elected honorary chief of the Blackfeet Indian tribe by Chief Eagle Calf.

Barney's official Indian name is Chief Speed Tire. Chief Eagle Calf after meeting the speed king suggested a photograph in these words, "Gotta have 'em picture taken with 'em Go-lik-Devil." Above you see the result. Chief Speed Tire with his cigar and Chief Eagle Calf with his bow and arrow.

MILE RECORD BROKEN

A new world one-mile automobile record for cars of stock chassis type was recently established at Daytona beach in Florida, when I. F. Goodspeed negotiated the distance in 34.26 seconds, or at a rate of 105.1 miles an hour.

Fisk Announces Price Decreases

Reduction Made To Benefit All Motor Car Owners

The Fisk Rubber Company has announced a substantial reduction in the prices of their entire line of tires. The new prices show decreases of from 12 1-2 percent to 20 percent.

This reduction places quality tires within the reach of all car owners, as it brings the first cost of high-grade tire equipment to a low enough level to conform with their necessary economies.

SMALLER GAP PREFERRED

Some drivers prefer a larger gap than the hack-saw blade will give. The usual blade is about .028. As the gap never closes up, but always burns larger, it is evident that a smaller rather than a larger gap is preferable.

By operating from the outside a new tool for spreading automobile tire casings hold them open without interfering with work to be done inside of them.

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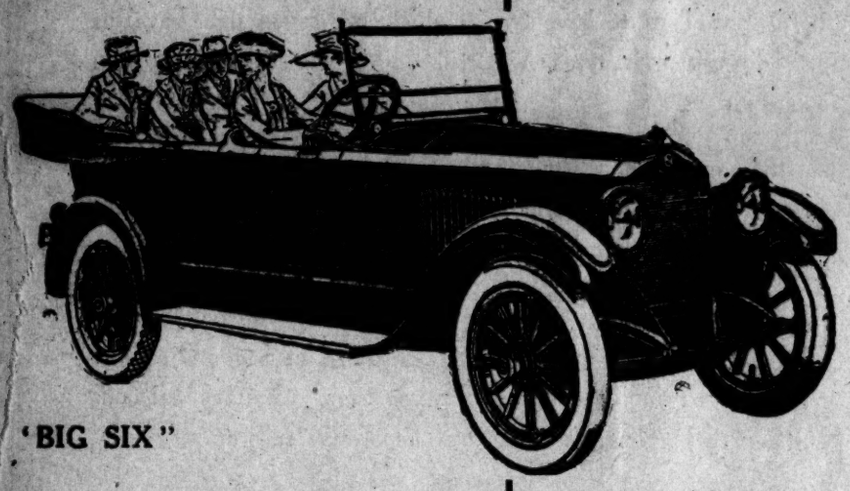

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It will be our pleasure to give you a convincing demonstration, and show you that our claims on the behalf of these cars are not only justifiable, but even erring on the side of modesty.

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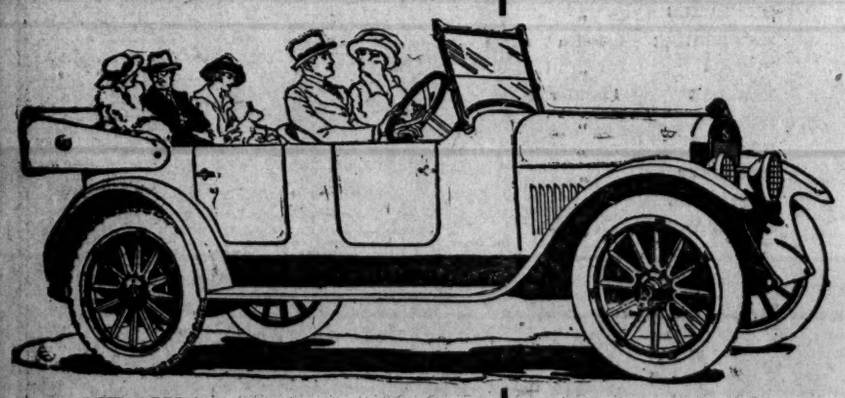


"LIGHT-SIX"

"THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR"

DODGE PROVES JACK OF ALL TRADES

Business Car Comes In Handy For Home Builder; Uses It To Do Many Tasks

"If you were a builder and could save the labor and wages of four men by using your Dodge Brothers screen business car to operate a saw, you'd be a little bit enthusiastic about the qualities of your car, too," says C. G. Martin, designer and builder of homes. Martin has found that his Dodge Brothers business car, in addition to being a dependable delivery car, is a Jack of all trades—it will run a circular saw, cut feed, drive a generator and do all sorts of odd jobs.

In talking, Martin said:

"It's funny how I got the idea of using my portable saw on the job instead of cutting up all my lumber at my mill and then having to haul it out to the job. I have owned Dodge Brothers motor cars for a little over seven years, and it occurred to me that if I took out the full floating rear axle and ran a short shaft entirely through the differential I could attach a split pulley to this shaft and have good, reliable power to run a saw, or anything, in fact, without the slightest damage or injury to the car. My friends told me I would ruin my Dodge Brothers car but I guess that they were not acquainted with the fact that you can take out the full floating rear axle and run in a shaft squared off enough at the end to go clear through the differential and run your car just the same as on the road. All I do is to block up one wheel and let her go.

"With my Dodge Brothers car running at seventeen miles an hour and giving me about thirty miles to the gallon, I can cut all the lumber needed to erect a seven-room bungalow in one hour and forty minutes. This is, of course, an immense saving of time, and I can therefore base all bids on this basis. It certainly has been an immense help in the actual building, as well as the hauling of materials.

Motor Speeding Loses Its Thrill

The following "prayer" to motor car dealers, salesmen, owners and chauffeurs to curb automobile speeding has been sent abroad by Edward S. Jordan, head of the Jordan Motor Car Company:

"The Dodge never has been known as a speed demon, yet its 25-mile pace kept up all day eliminates speeders one by one. The Cadillac doesn't advertise its speed, yet trail one from Detroit to Cleveland if you can.

"Every good car, especially those designed for modern usage, has reserve power in its light weight and body designed for economy.

"Will we ever forget what happened ten years ago when the little Buick led all cars over the hills high? Nicely balanced cars light in weight, that model made play of its work.

"If we are to be successful in the future we must keep in mind we are no longer selling cars to novices seeking to enjoy new speed thrills. Since it is possible to lunch in New York, hop into an airplane and take tea in Boston, there isn't must of a thrill left in breaking speed laws that are becoming stricter because of speed talk.

"There isn't a motor car built today from Fords to Pierce-arrows that won't run faster than anyone cares to drive on a public road. We must realise that the common-sence public is demanding less speed on the already congested highways and insisting on more dependable cars for general service."

HOPPING ALONG

Motor vehicles are extensively used this year for the transportation of hoppickers from London into Kent, England.

Must Not Splash Pedestrians

Several Japanese cities require that automobiles be equipped with fenders to prevent the wheels splashing pedestrians in wet weather.

Standard Oil In Indiana Slashes Gasoline Prices

Radical Cut Laid To Various Conditions; Drop Follows Conference

A recent conference between the members of the Power Farming Bureau of the National Implement and Vehicle Association and the officials of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, resulted in a meeting of the directors of the Standard Oil Company on April 23, at which a most radical cut in the price of gasoline and kerosene was made.

Prices as now given out are as low as during November, 1917, and affect the different distribution points of the company mentioned as follows:

Kansas City ...	$ .09.5	$ .18.7
Wichita	.10	.16.5
Minneapolis ...	.10.1	.22.3
Indianapolis ...	.11.5	.21.6

It is claimed freight rates and other conditions account in the slight difference in prices shown above.

No doubt this cut will greatly stimulate power farming and similar reductions may be expected from the other oil companies.

Tight Bearings Stop Leakage

Don't allow oil to leak out at main and connecting rod bearings. The oil gauge on the dash may often be employed as a rough check on the tightness of the bearings of the engine, if the crankshaft is hollow and oil is delivered through it from the main bearings to the connecting rod bearings. When the bearings are tight, the leakage will be small and the pressure of the gauge will be normal, but as wear occurs the leakage will become greater, the pressure on the gauge will drop slightly.

Don'ts To Motorists In Summer Season

Don't park your car over night under trees, for the foliage, aided by night mists, has a deteriorating effect and stains the finish. Certain trees throw off a dew which, if allowed to remain on an unprotected surface, will ruin the varnish.

Don't garage your car after the trip without removing dust and travel stains, by washing or if "Simonised" by simply wiping off with a dry cloth.

Don't allow any grease, oil, etc., to remain on surface of car for, aided by the heat of the sun, they will dry and crack the finish.

Don't allow mud spots to stay on the finish for any length of time for they will leave a mark that cannot be removed without injury to the varnish.

Don't allow your car to be washed by inexperienced or unscrupulous washers, who use coal oil, gasoline or lye soaps in the operation.

Steel Ring Guides Piston In Cylinder

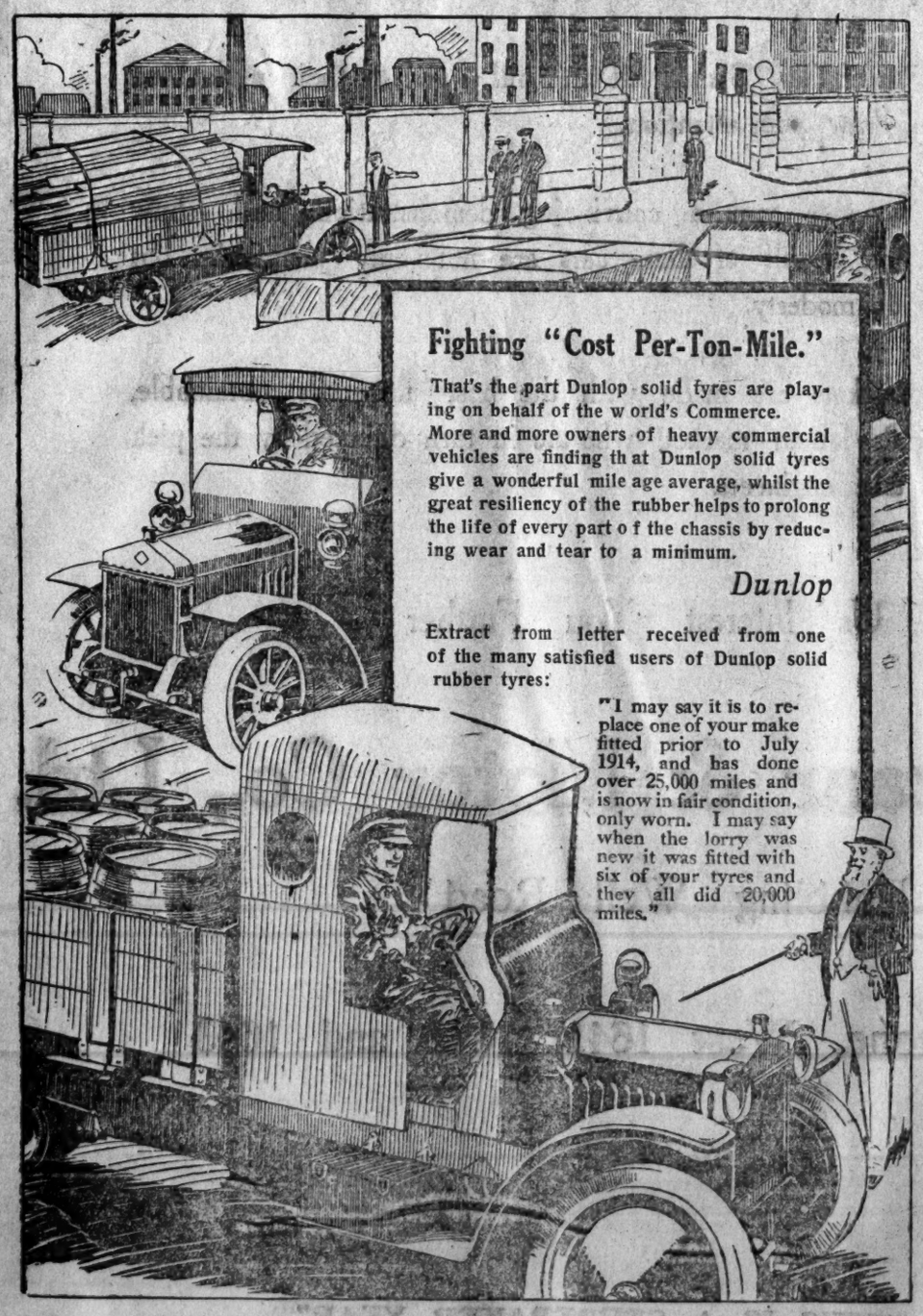
A steel ring just the diameter of the cylinder bore of one end and tapered off at the other until it is just large enough to slip over the piston ring makes it easy to get a piston back in the cylinder, obviating, as it does, catching of the rings.

TOUR ACROSS CONTINENT

For the purpose of encouraging motor communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Coast of South America, several automobilists from Argentina recently crossed the Andes by the southern pass to Santiago, Chile, a distance of about 1,400 miles.

THE LADIES

Women motorists are numerous and increasing in number in India.



Fighting "Cost Per-Ton-Mile."

That's the part Dunlop solid tyres are playing on behalf of the w orld's Commerce.
More and more owners of heavy commercial vehicles are finding th at Dunlop solid tyres give a wonderful mile age average, whilst the great resiliency of the rubber helps to prolong the life of every part o f the chassis by reducing wear and tear to a minimum.

Dunlop

Extract from letter received from one of the many satisfied users of Dunlop solid rubber tyres:

"I may say it is to replace one of your make fitted prior to July 1914, and has done over 25,000 miles and is now in fair condition, only worn. I may say when the lorry was new it was fitted with six of your tyres and they all did 20,000 miles."

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the
PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY

Phone: C. 2248 20 KIUKIANG ROAD Cables: "Pneumatic"

IN TYRE SERVICE *WE LEAD* OTHERS FOLLOW

NO one likes to have tyre trouble, and if you will have us furnish your tyres, we will do all we can to guard you against it.

At the same time, when you need a tyre repaired, we want you to know that at our shop at least you won't have the annoyance of seeing your tyre made unsightly when it's finished.

Neither will you have the uncomfortable feeling of not knowing whether it is going to hold or not. Instead of a good job one time and an indifferent one another time, we make it our business to build repairs that you can always rely on.

Try us the next time—then you be the judge! What we want to do is to build a business where you can secure anything you need in connection with tyres, with the assurance that it is absolutely right, and the very utmost value for what you pay.

Sole Agents for Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Tyres.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.

(JO-VA-NI-NI)

Manager, Tyre Department.

Used Cars Are Our Specialty!

CONSIDER THE SAVING AND SERVICE
IN ONE OF OUR
GUARANTEED USED CARS

We have for immediate delivery

STUDEBAKER	(Special 6)	Touring	DODGE	Limousine
COLE 8		„	STUDEBAKER 4	„
HUPMOBILE	(1920)	„	HUDSON	„
ESSEX	(1920)	„	HUPMOBILE	„
BUICK 6	(1920)	„	STUDEBAKER	Sedan
BUICK 6	(1919)	„	BUICK 6	„
NASH	(1920)	„	TEMPLAR	Roadster
DODGE		„	DODGE 6	„
PREMIER	(1919)	Touring	BUICK 6	„
ROAMER	(1919)	„	CHANDLER	„
CADILLAC	(1919)	„	HUPMOBILE	„
OVERLAND 90		„	STUDEBAKER	„
BUICK 6		Limousine		

We Are also in the Market to Buy Slightly Used Cars

Or if you want to exchange your present car for a different make or model, we will trade with you on a fair and square basis.

THE AUTO CASTLE

(HEIMENDINGER BROS.)

Phone C. 402 SHANGHAI 228 Ave. Joffre

THE DOCTOR, TOO, NEEDS THE EFFICIENCY OF THE CHANDLER POWERED CAR

WHEN a doctor buys a Car, he first looks at the Motor. He cannot risk experiments—he must have a Motor Car that has a Motor which has already proved its worth. Only by the record which the years have shown, by what the Motor has done, can he be certain what it will do.

Judge a Car by its Motor and by the test of time—and your choice too will be the Chandler Six, famous for its marvelous Motor.

Max Friedman

SALES MANAGER

CHINA MOTORS, LTD.

Operating

THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE

SHANGHAI

and

YIH CHONG GARAGE, PEKING

HANKOW AGENTS - - - THE FRENCH GARAGE

Main Office and Showroom

125 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

Campaign For Good Roads Waged In All Corners Of The World

A review of American reports made upon the conditions of roads during the past several months shows favorable progress in the world-wide movement now afoot for better roads, yet shows also that there is constant need for greater effort and more road building.

Transportation, an economic factor influencing the growth and prosperity of every nation, is fast winning its due recognition everywhere. Demonstration is proving every day that motor transportation has many individual advantages, while it compares favorably with any other means of conveyance, both for speed and economy. In the United States of America alone, during the past year, almost a billion and a half tons of freight were moved by 750,000 motor trucks.

But motor truck transportation is most profitable when good roads are used. Modern trucks are built to stand any service, and will haul loads through bad road conditions; but it is nevertheless true that they will serve better when those conditions are more favorable. There was undoubtedly a lapse during the war in the proper upkeep and building of roads in many countries. Where roads were not actually destroyed they were neglected for other more pressing problems. However, attention has fully returned to highway improvement.

URUGUAY BUSY ON ROADS

In South America it is estimated that Uruguay has some four hundred miles of macadamised roads, and her population of 1,500,000 shared only 10,000 motor cars and trucks in 1919, over an area of 72,000 square miles. But the government of Uruguay has proportioned one percent of all taxes received to the betterment of her roads, and much road building is under way. This is one of the most extraordinary examples of the assistance given by government funds to forward road extension.

In Paraguay, outside of towns and cities, scarcely any roads are suitable for motor traffic; most rural roads are navigable only by ox-carts, and new roads are needed. However, laudable plans have also been made in Uruguay, and upon the completion of roads now under the course of constructions, this country will be well equipped for motor transportation. In addition to roads under way, plans have been made for financing the building of other new Uruguayan highways.

Motor traffic continues to grow in Canton and South China, despite the fact that no good roads have existed until very recently in that part of the Far East. The recent removal of the great wall at Canton, and beginning of work upon a venture to replace this historic landmark with a modern highway, has already given impetus to motor transportation ventures in this territory. Those familiar with the situation through intimate knowledge of conditions in Canton, claim that the inevitable effect upon the naton's progress by better transportation will be almost immediate, and will indirectly influence a betterment of individual welfare.

WHAT GOOD ROADS CAN DO

South Africa presents interesting figures on the problem of roads. During 1919, in Cape Province, 6,565 passenger cars and 2,122 commercial cars were registered while in Orange Free State only 472 passenger cars are on record. The great difference in registration in these two states is due largely to the poorer condition of roads in Orange Free State. This is perhaps as good example as any in modern transportation problems, showing how necessary good roads are to the proper inter-change of commodities which represents commerce and determine a country's prosperity.

Mention of poor roads in some sections is also made in current Spanish comment upon the popularity won in Spain by motor lorries since the war. Spain is also in line, however, with a vigorous national compaign for good roads, and unfavorable road conditions discovered by new uses of motor cars and trucks are to be changed speedily by plans already formulated.

From Venezuela the poor condition of roads in the past has been keenly regretted, but on the other hand, present improvements are applauded by all leading merchants. Motor activities in Venezuela have followed closely by a proportionate swell of prosperity. Several prominent men of Venezuela have said that the good road movement should have been started sooner. However, with over 2,000 miles of good roads, built and to their credit, Venezuelans have been encouraged to the point of making plans for many hundreds of miles more of new roads.

BEST HIGHWAYS NEEDED

Summaries of motor news from every country in any way dealing with transportation problems unintentionally lay greater stress upon the good roads movement than upon any other matter. There are few countries today that have as excellent roads and highways as they should, excepting the roads in and near cities.

Highway construction of the best quality, interurban and national, is being urged in all quarters, and where effected is always followed by an increase of transportation that adds to national prosperity.

4,932,000,000 Motor Passengers In 1920

Automobile passenger travel neared the five billion mark in 1920. Fully 4,932,000,000 persons were carried by motor car during this period, as compared with the 1,234,222,889 revenue passengers of the railroads.

Motor trucks hauled 1,200,000,000 tons of freight, or nearly half the amount carried by rail lines, which totaled 2,504,000,000 tons.

The motor car passenger figures increased 400,000,000 during 1920 due to the gain in motor vehicle registration. At the same time the railroads showed a gain of 60,000,000 revenue passengers.

The motor car passenger figures are based on the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads registration of approximately 8,200,000 passenger cars (deduction allowed for state not registering trucks separately). From his as a basis the passengers are estimated at two per car per day with an average use of 300 days per year. The railroad figures are from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

AUTO IS FOE OF WORDS

Because of the automobile the words "hack," "tea cart," "dray" or "family carryall," "chaise," "oxcart," "stagecoach," "buckboard," "buggy," "surrey," "sulky" and "omnibus" are gradually going into the discard.

AUTO USED AS OFFICE

Because he was unable to find a suitable office in Easton, Md., James A. Stewart, Jr., a real estate dealer, equipped his automobile as an office and has the car parked on the main street. Landscape scenery is painted on both sides of the car.

MOTOR'S PLACE IS RECOGNISED

President Harding Advocate Of Automobile; Others Are Cited By E. G. Bernthal

The motor car has become an indispensable instrument in our political, social and industrial life. —President Harding.

From the leaders of the American Nation to the humblest farm hand or shop worker the place the automobile has made for itself is recognised throughout America, says the statistical report of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

These figures show in black and white that all previous production, sales, export and registration marks were passed by the automobile industry in 1920. General prosperity and the increasing use of cars and trucks as economic transport units on farm and in industry are believed to be the leading factors in the increased business of the industry during the past year.

At present 3,000,000 motor vehicles are being used by farmers in the United States, 100,000 cars are operated by physicians, 30,000 are in use by State governments and 10,000 by municipalities, 12,000 by rural schools, 4,000 by packing houses, several thousand by the Postoffice Department, not to mention millions of cars and vehicles in daily use by private incles in daily use by private individuals, public utility corporations and commercial and professional owners of all kinds and classes.

Total sales in the automobile industry amounted to in excess of $3,500,000,000. Exports were double those of preceding years, production showed a 12 percent gain and registrations increased 22 percent.

So despite the incorrect grumblings of the pessimists, 1920 'went over the top' big as far as the automobile business was concerned, and fundamental indications point, to an even greater record for the year 1921.

Despite the increasing popularity of the automobile, horse stealing still occupies an important place in criminal records in the State of Pennsylvania.

HANDY GASOLINE FUNNEL

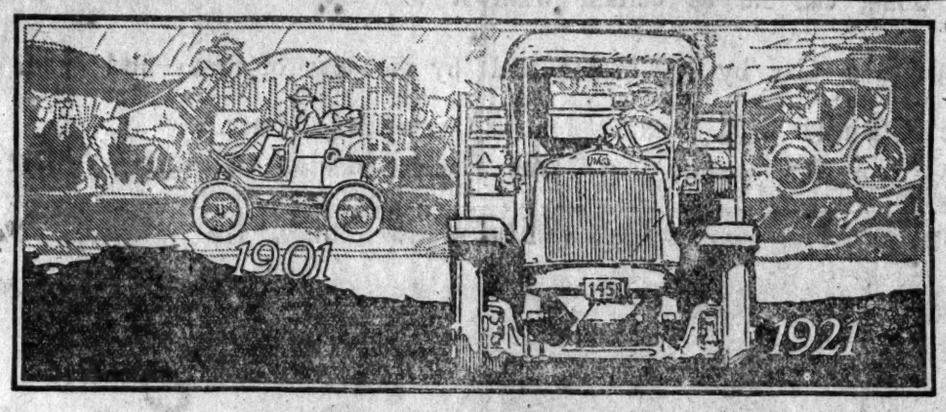
With an opening at one side instead of the top, a gasoline funnel for automobiles, and that can be carried in small space, has been invented in England.

Goodyear Tires That Are Even Better Than Before

We are building better Goodyear Tires for passenger cars today than we have ever built before. In the past few months we have added to their value time and time again—making them large, stronger, heavier, and even more durable. We believe we speak truly when we say that nowhere in the world will you find their equal in endurance, mileage, and sustained economy. You can get these tires from your Goodyear Service Station Dealer now.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR



Twenty Years of Knowing How

IN April of this year The White Company entered its third decade of motor transportation. During these twenty years of automotive development the bulk of production has centered in fewer and fewer hands.

It *means* something to have survived as a builder of motor transportation throughout this period. It means *more* to have attained by far the largest output in the high grade truck field, and to have the product establish a record of performance accepted everywhere as standard. It is not difficult nor unusual to gain a temporary place in motor transportation. It is quite a different matter:—

To build such *long life* into trucks that earlier models are still delivering a full day's work, after having run 100,000, 200,000, 300,000 miles and more—

To build such *dependability* into trucks that the members of an entire Reserve Corps, driving 2500 Whites to the rescue of Verdun, were awarded the Croix de Guerre—

To build such *economy* into trucks that the White has become the backbone of more than 4,700 fleets comprising over 47,000 units—

To deliver such *continuous satisfaction* that these fleets of White Trucks grow steadily year by year, and in several instances represent individual investments of more than $1,000,000—

To develop an organization with forty factory branches and with dealers all over the world.

* * * * *

These results are due to a *policy* which has never compromised sound design to meet a popular fad; never taken advantage of inflated price conditions; never lessened quality to meet competition; never departed from the idea of building a truck that will do the most work for the least money.

DISTRIBUTORS

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Company, Ltd.

36 Bubbling Well Road

Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642, 1643

White Trucks

PHONE CENTRAL

3 8 0 9 9

FOR HIRE CARS

CENTRAL THE SEAL OF SERVICE GARAGE CO.

NEW NASH MAKES GREAT APPEAL TO WOMEN DRIVERS

Women who drive their car will find an unusual appeal in the new Nash Four, which will arrive in Shanghai soon. This appeal lies in ease of handling, an outstanding feature of this new product of the Nash Motors company, and is due to a number of elements that enter into its scientific design and careful construction.

The Nash Four is an unusually well-balanced car. This not only enhances its riding qualities and makes for tire and gasoline economy, but it is responsible in large measure for ease of handling. The short turning radius, a feature that appeals particularly to the woman driver, is supplemented in the Nash Four by the general ease with which the car steers under all conditions and by its comfortable riding qualities, due to its unusually long, flat springs, its wide restful seats and its unusual room for freedom of movement in the tonneau and front compartment.

Responsiveness of the motor, its quick pick-up and its flexibility make for confidence of the driver and are features that are appreciated particularly in heavy traffic. The motor is a four-cylinder power-plant of the perfected valve-in-head type and the smoothness of its performance, according to Nash engineers, is due to its exceptionally well-balanced construction and to the light weight of its pistons, which are balanced to a hair.

The motor is equipped with a counter-balanced crankshaft of unusual size, which is a large contribution motor to the noticeable absence of vibration. The rocker arms being hardened all over, do not wear and develop rattle in the life of the motor. The body design of the Nash Four is of streamline type and its proportions are in conformity with that good taste which marks a high degree in the coach builder's art.

Kerosene Wille Loosen Carbon

Kerosene will not dissolve carbon, tradition to the contrary, but a little kerosene put into the cylinders may loosen the carbon. It breaks up the caked deposits, which may then partially be blown out of the exhaust. The method of using the kerosene is as follows: About a tablespoonful of the kerosene is poured into the combustion chamber while the engine is hot. The engine is then allowed to stand for about twelve hours when an eighth glass of kerosene is fed into the air valve of the carburetor with the engine running and the throttle well open. Feed the kerosene slowly and the engine sucks it in.

A motor company is being organised in Michigan to manufacture automobiles to weigh less than 500 pounds.

Air Leak Causes Engine To Misfire

Poor engine operation at low speeds is a common complaint, with the usual cause in the carburetion system.. Often an air leak throws out carburetor adjustment so that an insufficient amount of fuel is fed. Wide spark plug gaps with a magneto having a weak magnet is a combination which may induce this same trouble. With a battery system in use the ignition may be neglected until the carburetion system has been attended to, and if this fails to locate the trouble the ignition should then be overhauled.

Auto Necessity To Farmers

Fully 85 percent of the automobiles in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota are owned by the farmers who purchased their cars principally for business purposes.

Willys KNIGHT

Willys Knight Touring

THE AVERAGE MAN riding in this new Model Twenty **Willys-Knight** thinks it an eight or a twelve cylinder car, until he is told that it is really only a "four." It has that quick acceleration usually found only in multi-cylinder cars.

BUT it is only a "four."

AND THAT MEANS—

ECONOMY OF OPERATION,

FEWER WORKING PARTS,

LESS WEIGHT AND

THEREFORE LESS

TYRE EXPENSE

CENTRAL GARAGE CO. THE SEAL OF SERVICE

9 HONGKONG ROAD *Telephone Central 6006*

FORD PLANTS TO MAKE ALL PARTS

Realisation To Come Next Fall —More Men And Equipment Added

Detroit, Saturday, May 21.—Ford Motor Company will be entirely independent of all parts and materials manufacturers within a matter of months, officials announce. In brief, this means the attainment of a condition never before realised in the history of modern big-scale industry. Final steps are being taken in the completion of the program, which calls for the manufacture of cars, trucks, tractors and gasoline-driven street and interurban cars, and every part used in their construction in Ford plants, exclusively. Realisation of this gigantic plan, long a goal toward which Henry Ford has been striving, is scheduled for early in the fall.

FABRICATED LEATHER MADE

One day this week 22,000 yards of artificial fabricated leather was manufactured at the Highland Park plant. This is sufficient for tops and cushions of the 4,000 or more daily car output scheduled for the month of May. Manufacture of celluloid still in the experimental stage is scheduled in large quantities by June.

Large forces of men and more equipment were added to the other departments making new products. Glass making equipment is being placed in the New Rockwood, Mich., factory of the organisation, as large deposits of silica, used in its making, are found near this point.

Large quantities of fine quality of steel is being made at the Highland Park plant.

Research work along chemical lines is being pushed after the long period in which the "production only" policy was being carried out. Several chemists have been added this week to the force of men at work finding new uses for the by-products of the various Ford industries. New equipment is being ordered for the Ford laboratories, which are now regarded as the most extensive of any automobile plant in the world.

Complete independence of outside sources for power has already been achieved. Ford coal mines provide all the fuel needed to produce gas for the dozen great steam engines at the main plant, which is piped from the coke ovens at the River Rouge plant, 15 miles distant.

COAL TAR GOODS MADE

Large quantities of coal tar by-products, to be used in paints, etc., are also produced by these ovens. Benzol, which was sold to Detroit motorists for use as a gasoline substitute, will be used exclusively in the manufacture of artificial leather for the present. This benzol, 5,000 gallons of which was sold daily at three stations in the city, had popular favor among motorists because of the increased mileage per gallon claimed for it. It is possible, however, Ford officials say, that benzol may again be placed on the market when the projected additions to the River Rouge plant are finished.

The body-building plant will soon be ready to build all of the sedan bodies needed, a large portion of which are now contracted for outside.

One large blast furnace is now producing pig iron from the iron ore from the Ford mines in the Upper Peninsula.

Here's Easy Way To Remove Nut Washer

The job of removing the wheel hub washer of the front wheel is often an almost impossible job, but it can be made easy by the use of a simple tool that can be made by any car owner. Take a pair of round-jawed pliers five or six inches long. File a notch on the inside of each jaw near the end and then reduce the diameter of the jaws until they will just slip into the holes in the ends of the split washer. Simply hook the ends of the pliers into the holes, close the pliers to contract the washer so that it may be drawn out of the groove, when it is easy to slip it out by running a screwdriver point around the edge.

Rhode Island has one motor vehicle for every nine yards of railroad track in that State.

Carmen Proving To Be Expert Autoists

In Philadelphia several trolley motormen drive to the car barns in their own automobiles, park their machines in the vicinity and then proceed to their posts in the electric vehicles. After driving the trolley cars for many miles through the busy city streets and their day's work is over, the motormen re-enter their motor cars to return home.

GOOD LAW

A law now is rigidly enforced in Pennsylvania which requires horse-drawn vehicles to show white lights from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise.

Mother Of Stage Star Proves Good Motor Car Driver

Mrs. Lillian Rambeau Is Proud Owner Of Dodge Sedan; She Lauds It

Mrs. Lillian Rambeau, mother of Marjorie Rambeau, San Francisco's own actress, and herself an actress of considerable note, thinks nothing of motoring between Los Angeles and San Francisco at regular intervals, a fact which she blames on her new Dodge Brothers sedan, which she recently purchased.

"It is so absolutely comfortable for touring, and you arrive in such good shape, no dust, no wind-blown appearance, that it is really the only way to make the trip; those trains are so stuffy," Mrs. Rambeau remarked.

"I really don't see why they named the open car a touring car, for it has been my experience that the sedan is the ideal car for touring. I have just completed a trip from Los Angeles, coming up to San Francisco to visit a few of my old friends; and although the trip is supposed to be rather strenuous, especially for a woman, I do not mind it the least bit, probably on account of the easy handling qualities of my Dodge Brothers sedan," said Mrs. Rambeau naively.

New General Motors Chiefs Are Chosen

Detroit, May 7.—In the official confirmation of appointment of C. S. Mott as chief of the advisory staff of the General Motors Corporation is divulged further aligning of the corporation's executives. Mott takes over the duties at Detroit formerly handled by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., leaving Sloan to devote all of his time to the work which his capacity as vice-president in charge of operations entails.

The appointments on the advisory staff made up to this time consist of: A. B. C. Hardy, director of purchasing section; H. L. Barton, director of manufacturing; Eric L. Bergland, director of power house and building construction and design; Norval A. Hawkins, as already announced, recently joined the advisory staff as director of advertising, sales and service; C. F. Kettering, who is also a vice-president of the corporation, is a member of the advisory staff in charge of the research engineering and design section, with headquarters at Dayton, O.

New Words Found To Have Unusual Meanings; Read

Did you know that a 'chauffeur' was only a fireman, and by rights the word should only be used of the driver of a locomotive? That is only one of the queer things about automobile language which has been developed by comparatively modern industry.

This term 'chauffeur,' it seems, is a hand-me-down from the days when the driver of an automobile was in reality an engineer, and when the motor vehicle itself was a steam-driven thing. The term has also an old French derivation, which derives it from the word meaning 'robber'; but this seems to have been forgotten when the term engineer or fireman was developed.

Tonneau is a good French word and means a tank, and was originally applied to the circular lines of the rear seat. There is a cart known as a 'tonneau' in France today. 'Chassis' is a frame and 'garage' means a railway siding, while 'limousine' hails straight from the home of china, Limoges, where the peasants wear a hood. Later a cart with a hood over it came to be known as a 'limousine,' and it was transported into the motor-car lingo without any change.

The derivation of the language of auotmobiles seems to be entirely French, and some of the derivations lend favor to the idea that the French are not entirely devoid of humor, as they are sometimes given credit for.

HOSE SHOULD BE REMOVED

This is the time of year to renew the rubber hose connections of the cooling system. These connections deteriorate after a season's use and sometimes the inside layer of fabric separates from the rest and impedes circulation, without the defect being apparent from the outside. No kinks should be allowed in such connections and the clamp fasteners should be properly secured. Where rubber hose has bends in it a good plan is to reinforce it by a brass coil spring which is a good fit inside. This prevents any flattening at the bend and cracking, resulting eventually in a leak.

MORE IN 1921

There were 47 highways of national importance under construction throughout the United States last year.

FIGURES SHOWING ANNUAL OUTPUT OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN AMERICA

PASSENGER AND COMMERCIAL CARS COMBINED.

Year.	Number.	Wholesale value.	Year.	Number.	Wholesale value.
*1899	3,700	$ 4,750,000	1912	378,000	$ 378,000,000
1903	11,000	12,650,000	1913	485,000	425,000,000
*1904	21,975	30,864,616	*1914	569,045	458,957,843
1905	25,000	40,000,000	1915	892,618	691,778,950
1906	34,000	62,900,000	1916	1,583,617	954,969,353
1907	44,000	93,400,000	‡1917	1,868,947	1,274,488,449
1908	65,000	137,800,000	‡1918	1,153,637	1,236,106,917
*1909	127,731	165,148,529	1919	1,974,016	1,885,112,546
1910	187,000	225,000,000	1920	2,205,197	2,232,927,628
1911	210,000	262,500,000			

PASSENGER CARS.

*1899	3,700	$ 4,750,000	*1904	411	$ 946,947
*1904	21,281	23,634,367	*1909	3,255	5,230,023
*1909	127,731	159,918,506	1903 1910	10,374	20,485,500
1910	181,000	213,000,000	1911	10,655	22,292,321
1911	199,313	240,770,900	1912	22,000	43,000,000
1912	355,000	335,000,000	1913	23,500	44,000,000
1913	461,500	399,902,000	*1914	25,375	45,098,464
*1914	543,679	413,859,279	1915	74,000	125,800,000
1915	818,618	565,978,950	1916	90,000	157,500,000
1916	1,493,617	797,469,353	‡1917	128,157	220,982,668
‡1917	1,740,792	1,053,505,781	‡1918	227,250	434,168,992
‡1918	926,388	801,937,925	1919	316,364	423,326,621
1919	1,657,652	1,461,785,925	1920	322,039	423,756,715
1920	1,883,158	1,809,170,963			

*From U. S. Census reports. ‡Production figures compiled by Automotive Products Section, War Industries Board, from sworn statements by manufacturers.

Movie Star Is Big Maxwell Advocate

"Hey, Gee Willikens, Look out! Yuh can't never make it!"

A sturdy youngster sprang madly to his feet and piped his warning at the driver of the Maxwell car that was plunging down a steep mountain slope toward a thousand-foot precipice. It looked impossible. It meant life or death to the two occupants of the car.

"Gosh!"

The youngster sank down and wiped the perspiration of fear from his forehead with a dirty hand. They had made it! Instead of bouncing off to the right, and a thousand foot fall, the car lunged to the left—and safety.

But it was a heroic rescue that took the breath out of the bodies of more than one of the 10,000 people who saw the movie.

The heroine of the picture was Nell Shipman, noted movie adventuress.

"The Maxwell surely stood the gaff," remarked Miss Shipman, after taking the movie. "Some of the situations seemed impossible, but we made them in the Good Maxwell."

CHEVROLET PRICE DOWN

PUBLIC WANTS AUTOMOBILES, SAYS DISTRIBUTER

Increase in Production Insures Saving in Manufacturing Costs, Declares Manager

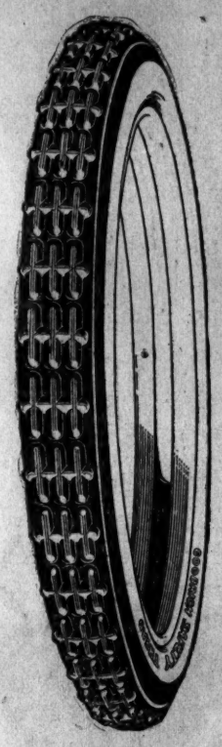
"The announcement of the new price of the Chevrolet 'Four Ninety' touring car comes at just the right moment," says G. O. Washburn, manager of the Seattle Chevrolet branch.

"The public wants to buy automobiles. It wants to buy them now—at this season. The manufacturers want to establish sound business relations with the public in supplying demand. The public wants the utmost value for its money. The new Chevrolet prices meet these terms.

SPARE TUBES NEEDED

In addition to two spare tires, it is advisable that a spare tube or more be a part of your equipment. These should be wrapped up so that they will not chafe. Every motorist of experience knows that it is possible to require more than two changes in one day, hence the necessity of the spare tubes.

GOODRICH TIRES



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GOODRICH INNER TUBE

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